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FRENCH NOTES.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE QUESTION OF THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY DECIDED—THE POSITION OF PARTIES—COUNT STOFFEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 31, 1874.

Although the Assembly rejected Raoul Duval's project of dissolution by a majority of 42 votes, it has not yet been able to agree about what was to be done in the future. The question of adjournment, however, has been already decided in principle, and to-day the date and the length of the vacation will be fixed. It will probably be from about Wednesday or Thursday next to the 5th of November. There remains one or two more things to be done in a financial way, and then the Chamber can separate without disadvantage to public affairs. The Government, which opposed adjournment so long as there was a hope of getting the constitutional laws voted, now opposes dissolution and favors adjournment. The reason is evident. If MacMahon could have obtained the laws he desired—the laws which are designed to put his dictatorship into a legal form—he would have had no fears of a new Assembly; but since he cannot get these laws, he knows that the first act of the new Assembly, which would have a Republican majority, would be to force his resignation by a vote of censure. With his laws he could make a legal resistance; without them he would have to resist with the sword or retire before the vote of blame. Hence he has an interest in keeping the present Assembly until he gets his laws, and he hopes to get them immediately on the opening of the next session. Meanwhile he will have absolute control of the Administration and of the country. Whether or not the deputies will come back more friendly disposed toward the Septennate remains to be seen, but I am inclined to think that it is extremely doubtful. The adjournment is an Orleanist victory, and the constitution of the Ministry is regarded as a check for the Bonapartists. But it will not do to lay too much stress upon this fact. The Bonapartists were making too rapid progress and had to be pulled up, and in order to do that the Government throws its influence upon the side of the weakest party. Having no hold upon the country, the Orleanists can be given a lift without danger. If they are kept in particularly good humor during the vacation, a majority may be found to vote the organic laws. Then, in order to equalize things once more, and to prevent the Orleanists from cherishing too many hopes, the Bonapartists will have another term, and M. De Fourtou will once more enter the Ministry. This game of equivalents and compensations will be kept up until MacMahon gets things to his mind, including the right of dissolution, and then the parties will have to stand aside. This is the Marshal's plan, but whether or not it will succeed is at the present moment a problem exceedingly difficult to solve.

COUNT STOFFEL'S CASE.

A decree of *non-lieu*, or no case, has been rendered in the affairs of Colonel Stoffel. That officer is now in an establishment designed for State prisoners in bad health, and which is as luxurious and comfortable as it can possibly be made. As his three months' imprisonment for contempt of court has nearly expired, and as, being in bad health in fact, and finding himself in excellent hands, Baron Stoffel will probably remain for some time after his term has expired. Such imprisonment as that is by no means a hardship. The case of which I began to speak grew out of an incident in the Bazaine trial. Marshal Bazaine had been denounced for two years for not sending a dispatch to MacMahon to stop his march upon Metz. Bazaine proved that he did send such a dispatch. The bearer of it, a most intelligent man, swore that he showed it to MacMahon, who read it, gave it back to him, and sent him with it to the headquarters of the general staff. He gave it to Col. Stoffel. Both MacMahon and Stoffel swore positively that they never saw such a dispatch, but an officer read it when it was leaving MacMahon. This should have been in favor of Bazaine, but it was not, and Stoffel was then accused of having suppressed the note. After a long and careful inquiry by the very men who had Bazaine condemned, no proof could be found against Baron Stoffel, and the official journal now says that there are no grounds for pursuing him in this matter. Yet for months the journals of the world have treated him as guilty. Speaking of this reminds me of the charges growing out of the Bonapartist perquisitions. In a majority of the journals of Europe and America I see it assumed that facts have been discovered which show the guilt of M. Rouher. As the Government could have obtained its facts in a week, and as three weeks have already passed, M. Rouher says that he can wait no longer, but shall now protect himself. He is entering suit against every journal which intimates that anything was found during these perquisitions which implicates him. Most of the journals make a very humble apology; the others will have to take their chances in a court of law. The truth is, M. Rouher has ascertained that the Government has failed in making out a case against him, and that a decree of *non-lieu* will be rendered as soon as the Assembly adjourns. It cannot now be said that the Bonapartists are protected by De Fourtou and Magne, and certainly no man would be happier to find a case than Gen. Chabaud-Latour, one of the Judges of Bazaine, a partisan of the House of Orleans.

THE LATE CHARLES ASSELINEAU.

The funeral services of Charles Asselineau, a literary man of some note, was held this morning in the Church of St. Sulpice. All students in Paris who have lately frequented the Mazarin Library must have remarked a square-built and rather thick-set man, with a broad face and very thick white beard. The eyes were bright and lively, the face one which might be termed good-natured. Yet the movements of the man were slow and painful, showing that the body was fatigued and worn out. This man with the good and intelligent face and badly-shattered frame was Asselineau, the Sublibrarian, who has just died at the age of fifty-three. Although the list of his works is sufficiently long, and although a colaborateur on several journals, Asselineau will only be known as an *homme de lettre*. His name will scarcely be recalled in connection with the title of any of his books. Of late he has written little. He had become soured, exasperated by the sensational literature of the day, and he detested all those writers who make what he termed "popular literature." The style displeased him. He claimed that it was a false argument to say that such literature was necessary because the public demanded it, and pretended that if the people continued to find pleasure in the works fabricated particularly for them they would soon lose what little taste they now possessed. Instead of giving the public a taste for elevated works, these sensational books, devoured with avidity, only left the most deplorable traces upon enfeebled intellects. The public only demanded them because they were at hand, and there would be no demand if literary men would unite in the work of giving a higher and better sort of literature. Who will dispute the truth of this judgment? Yet who can tell how we are to stop the flood of pernicious books which is now overflowing the world, and leaving most deplorable traces upon the intellect of the time? When he first entered upon his career Charles Asselineau had an income of 7,000 or 8,000 francs a year. This revenue was sufficient for a writer who loved the calm of the library, and who passed his time among books. Yet he did not retire wholly from literary society, for we find him tracing portraits of the eminent men of his day and of the past. His sketch of Baudelaire is very *intéressant*, and the portrait of the bizarre another of the *Fleurs de Mal* is very happily drawn. But Asselineau did not follow the style of Baudelaire. He aimed higher, and gave himself up to books of erudition and to bibliography. *André Boulle*, the celebrated cabinet-maker; the painter *Lazare Bruaudet*, *l'Enfer de bibliopole*, *le Paradis des gens de lettres*, *L'Histoire du Sonnet*, *Le Livre des Sonnets*, *L'Italie et Constantinople*, *Albums et les Autographs*, are the titles of his principal works. He was himself a distinguished bibliopole—*boquinist* as the French say—and possessed in his private library the first editions of nearly all the noted works which have appeared during the past twenty years. We have a famous sale in prospect at the Hotel des Ventes. A story is told to show his eagerness for getting rare editions. He had a habit of taking a richly-bound book from his library, putting it under his arm, and sauntering along the quays. If a dealer asked too much for a work he wanted he showed his book. "Look," he would say, "at this fine edition, and only four francs. Decidedly your neighbor sells cheaper than you." In this way he generally managed to beat the dealer down to pretty nearly his own price. Asselineau was a Republican, or a Liberal, and when the Commune was fighting he bravely remained at his post, although the Communists wanted to shoot him. Raoul Rigoult wanted to use the library for a fortress, and Asselineau had constant quarrels, not without danger to his life, in order to protect his precious books and manuscripts. When the battle was raging Asselineau was thrust out by force, and saw his old books being stuffed into the windows and his rare manuscripts being used as a barricade. He went home sadly, but in a few moments he was followed by a file of soldiers with orders to shoot him. He was dragged down stairs, placed back against the wall, and the squad were awaiting the order to fire when a woman rushed before Asselineau. She told the soldiers that this murder would cost them dearly, for the troops were at the door. The crack of a rifle at the door emphasized this declaration, and the squad took to their heels. But Asselineau never recovered from his fright. His intellect weakened daily, and at all hours he saw before him that ferocious band of assassins. He went to take the waters of Châtel-Guyon, and died there three days ago. In him French letters have lost a very useful man, not so much on account of what he wrote as what he knew. He had the Mayzrin Library upon his tongue's end, and was always ready to give information to those who sought it in his favorite haunt.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Of late we have been having from four to six suicides per diem, but nearly all have been very commonplace affairs. One, however, was very curious. Some time ago, when we were discussing the project of making a cemetery at Mery-sur-Oise, and of closing those of Paris, an old lady seventy-five years of age read of it in the *Petit Journal*. She was greatly afflicted. Since that time she has been sad and unhappy. The other day she read that the project was about to be adopted, and committed suicide. Upon the table beside her body was found a note, saying that she could not bear the idea of being buried anywhere but in Montpasnane, and hence had killed herself in order to be buried there. The sensitive old lady now sleeps in the cemetery of her choice.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE BROWN-SADLER ROWING MATCH—ADMIRALTY DECISIONS—ARRIVAL OF AN ENGLISH YACHT—MARINE NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15.—A cable dispatch has been received here from Sadler, the English champion, accepting Brown's challenge to row. The race is to come off on the River Bann, at Coleraine, Ireland, in October. Brown has ordered a new boat in England.

The Judge of Vice Admiralty gave a decision today in the case of the American bark Charles Forbes, brought here last Spring by American fishermen belonging to the schooners Montana, Margaret, and Veteran. The total amount of salvage awarded is $2,840.

The English yacht Dacalenia arrived here last night from Sidney, C. B. She has been absent from England over four months. After remaining here a few days she will proceed South.

The steamer Carroll, from Charlottetown, arrived this morning, and left at 4 P. M. for Boston.

The bark Pohono, of Machias, Me., which went ashore at Cow Bay a year ago, has been floated off and towed to North Sydney.

The brig Spray, Bloom, from Providence, arrived at North Sydney on the 12th, leaking between 5,000 and 6,000 strokes per hour, having struck three times off the eastern end of Scatary.

The barkentine Forest Princess, at North Sydney, reports: Aug. 1, in latitude 47° 59′, longitude 46° 50′, fell in with two large icebergs, one about 250 feet high, with a ledge fully a half a mile in length, running underneath, over which the sea broke with great fury.

The American schooner Sallie C. Pile arrived here yesterday from the Banks, having caught only three quintals of fish in a month.

THE FOURTH AVENUE MANDAMUS GRANTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The application for a mandamus to compel Mayor Havemeyer to sign the warrant for half the cost of sinking the track of the Harlem Railroad on Fourth avenue, New-York City, has been granted by Judge Westbrook.

WILL OF THE LATE COL. I. H. SILSBEE.

NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—The will of the late Col. I. H. Silsbee bequeaths to his wife his household furniture, silver-ware, carriages, United States bonds, &c., and income of his real estate until her death, when $5,000 is to be paid to each of the four Latta children in trust, the income thereof to be paid yearly. The following public bequests are made in the contingency of his wife's decease: Five thousand dollars to foreign missions; $5,000 to home missions; $5,000 to the Congregational church in Ackworth, N. H., his native town; $10,000 to the town of Ackworth, provided the town shall expend $8,000 of said amount in building a public library, and $10,000 to the town of Charlestown, N. H., to erect a public library. The house on Church street, Newton, is left to the four children of his deceased sister. The will is dated July 17, 1874. His wife is appointed sole executrix. N. P. Coburn and George S. Trowbridge will act under the several trusts in the will.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIANS.

THE CHEYENNES COMING IN TO DARLINGTON AGENCY—A NEW COMANCHE RAID INTO TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—John D. Miles, Indian Agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, writes to the Indian Bureau from Darlington, Indian Territory, Aug. 8, giving a satisfactory account of the situation in that vicinity. The Cheyennes who have come into the agency represent the whole tribe of Cheyennes, except two small parties who had gone north, as camped on Peacon Creek, a tributary of the north fork of the Red River. The tribe is said to be 165 miles from the agency, and moving in that direction with the intention of coming in. The recent instructions of the department to agents which had been communicated to them, the severe drought, and the fact that the military were ordered to pursue and punish the guilty Indians, have contributed to this movement on their part. The two parties which had gone north had done so on account of a difficulty with some Comanches in relation to horses secured by a raid into Colorado. The Cheyennes who came in represent that the Kiowas and Comanches are constantly making successful raids into Texas. Agent Miles says the enroling of the Arapahoes and Whirlwind's band of Cheyennes is progressing, and will be completed in a few days, when he expects to present complete and exact statistics of the Arapahoe tribe of Indians, a task never before undertaken among the plains Indians. The Arapahoes, as a tribe, Mr. Miles looks upon as a power on the side of the Government.

THE CONTRACT FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

The contract for furnishing the Post Office Department with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, proposals for which were opened yesterday, has not yet been awarded, although the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., is the lowest bidder. It is believed that for reasons deemed good and sufficient by the department, the contract will be awarded to the next lowest bidder, George H. Reay, of New-York, the present contractor for furnishing stamped envelopes.

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

The Navy Department this morning received its first official dispatch by cable from Rio De Janeiro, and which is perhaps the first business dispatch received by the Government over the newly-laid line. It is dated to-day, and was received at 10 A. M. from Admiral Leroy, at Rio De Janeiro. Admiral Leroy has just relieved Admiral Strong of the command of the South Atlantic Station. The dispatch announces the condemnation, through a medical survey, of the Paymaster of the Monongahela, and asks that a relief may be sent out.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report to Major H. L. Abbot, at Willet's Point, New-York, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers. Lieut. Commander Geo. Wadleigh is detached from the receiving-ship Ohio, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard. Lieut. J. D. J. Kelly is detached from the Congress, and placed on sick leave. Chief Engineer George R. Johnson is detached from the Richmond and placed on sick leave. Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert is detached from duty as President of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Richmond, and as Fleet Engineer on the South Pacific Station. Chief Engineer William S. Stamm is detached from duty as Inspector of Machinery afloat, at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty as President of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia. Assistant Engineer C. F. Purdie is detached from the Roanoke and ordered to the Fortune. Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon is detached from the Wachusett, and granted leave till the 1st of December next, with permission to leave the United States. Gunner John J. Walsh has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The Government receipts to-day have been greater than at any time since the panic, the returns from internal revenue sources footing up $441,755, while the Customs receipts aggregate $776,425. The internal revenue receipts for the month to date are $4,425,231, and the grand total $13,840,295. The fractional currency received from the printing division for the week amounts to $607,600; shipments, $1,201,400; shipments of notes, $3,903,789; bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $387,285,600, and for public deposits, $16,522,200; national bank circulation outstanding, $350,199,898.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,722,064; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,765,000; coin, $71,660,482; including coin certificates, $31,889,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE OMAHA INDIANS.

The Omaha Indians visiting here left this morning for their reservation in Nebraska, going via Philadelphia and New-York, in charge of their agent, Gillingham.

PERSONAL.

Gen. B. R. Cowan returned to-day, with his family, and resumed his duties as Acting Secretary of the Interior.

SEVERE STORM IN CANADA.

SALTON TOWNSHIP INUNDATED—FIVE RAILWAY AND TWENTY HIGHWAY BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 15.—A house in St. Joseph street, in course of erection, fell in to-day, burying four workmen, three of whom were seriously injured. The fourth is not expected to recover.

Four more of the victims of the South-eastern Railway accident are not expected to recover; their names are Munson, Davis, Loomis, and Wienach. The storm which caused the accident was the most severe ever known to have occurred in Salton township. Although it rained for but two hours, the whole valley for eleven miles was inundated, and ve railway and twenty highway bridges were destroyed. The loss to the company is very heavy, and the crops were considerably damaged. It is thought that a water-spout burst in the hills, as the rain could not have produced so terrible a volume of water.

THE WEATHER IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

INCREASED MORTALITY IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE COTTON CROP SUFFERING FROM THE DROUGHT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The heat for the past week has been oppressive, the mercury during the day ranging from 98° to 100° in the shade. Sudden deaths are numerous. Many cases of sunstroke are reported. Five fatal cases occurred yesterday. The following well-known citizens died during the past forty-eight hours: Joseph Sartini, John Hall, D. O. D. Sullivan, and Colignatius Sozymanski.

Telegrams from Monroe, Trenton, Farmersville, Shreveport, and Baton Rouge, La.; Canton, Coffeville, Camden, Holly Springs, Durant, Natchez, and Meridian, Miss., and points in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, report that the cotton and corn crops are suffering from a long-continued drought.

A BELL-BOY DECAMPS WITH FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Wm. McPhail, call boy of the American Hotel, decamped this afternoon with $500. He was sent to the bank by the clerk to get a $500 bill changed, and did not return. McPhail is about 20 years old; five feet four inches in height, and has light hair. He wore a blue cloth sack coat, dark pants, and light straw hat.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHUETZEN FESTIVAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—The Grand International Schuetzen Festival of the Eastern Sharpshooters' Association of the United States of North America will begin in this city on Monday, Aug. 17, and continue until the 24th. The grand rifle contest will be participated in by marksmen from all parts of the country, and prizes amounting to $28,000 distributed. Some of the best marksmen in Europe have notified their intention to be present.

A REMARKABLE MURDER.

A GEORGIA NEGRO SHOOTS A WHITE MAN—THE NEGRO TO BE LYNCHED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—Capt. A. F. Butler, local agent of the South Carolina Railroad, was shot this evening under the following circumstances: He was accompanied by his wife on a street car, returning from the cemetery, on his way home. In getting off the car at the corner of Marbury street, an intoxicated negro was sitting on the step, obstructing the passage. Capt. Butler pushed the negro with his hand, telling him to get up. Gabriel and Michael Muller, both negroes, were together—one sitting on the steps, and the other standing on the platform of the car. Michael pushed Mrs. Butler back as she was in the act of being assisted out, and Gabriel pulled out a pistol, and shot Capt. Butler over the left temple, the ball penetrating the brain. The negroes ran after the shooting, but were pursued and captured by the Police. Gabriel was slightly wounded in the face when arrested. Capt. Butler is still lingering, but cannot live. He was a well-known citizen, and generally respected by all classes. Intense excitement prevails, and it is believed that Gabriel Muller will be lynched before morning.

DECISION IN THE CHENEY CASE.

A CHICAGO COURT DECIDES THAT REV. CHAS. E. CHENEY WAS NEVER LEGALLY DEPOSED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—In the Circuit Court this afternoon Judge Williams rendered a decision in the famous Cheney-Whitehouse case. Application was made to the Judge last Spring by counsel for the Whitehouse side of the controversy for an injunction restraining Rev. Chas. E. Cheney from preaching in Christ Church, and the organization from the further use of the church property. The case was argued for several days, and was taken under advisement by the Judge who gave his opinion today. The Court decides that the objections to the form of the original bill were not well taken, and therefore overruled. This decision embodies the following points: That the property, although originally taken in the name of the trustees, was in fact taken for the benefit of all who should be attached to the discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church; that the property was held for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and not for the Low Church party; that all churches in the United States are regarded in law only as voluntary societies, and the laws and rules of church organizations are regarded as stipulations existing between the parties; that the existing canons were the stipulations by which Mr. Cheney agreed to be tried; that a church court more nearly resembles a court of arbitration than a civil tribunal, and that by the law governing similar arbitrations all the arbitrators must be present at the hearing; that the court for the first trial of Mr. Cheney consisted of five assessors, and four only being present at the trial and final decision, it was not a court within the meaning of the church canon, and its action was void; that upon the second trial the court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter, and its decision was also void; that the Bishops had no power to sentence, except in pursuance of a finding of a church court, and such finding being invalid, his sentences were also void. Mr. Cheney was never legally deposed from the ministry. The bill is therefore dismissed for want of equity.

LONG BRANCH.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING—THE BODY NOT YET RECOVERED—OVER 2,000 ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Mr. Elias H. Schilling, a well-known musician and leader of the Mansion House orchestra, while bathing this morning was taken with cramps, and before assistance reached him was drowned. He had been engaged in a foot race just previous to plunging in the ocean. Doubtless the reaction produced by his sudden immersion caused the cramps. He had been advised not to venture out, as the current was running strong. Messrs. Johnson and Trautz, the champion swimmers, with their backers, were on the beach exercising at the time of the accident, and instantly rushed to the rescue, but too late, as the unfortunate gentleman had sunk and was carried out by the current. Mr. Johnson plunged in without removing his clothing, dived repeatedly, but failed to find the body. The shore is lined to-night with anxious watchers in expectation of the body being washed ashore, but up to 10:30 it has not been recovered. The sad affair causes deep gloom, particularly at the Mansion House.

Over 2,000 people arrived here to-day, and many have gone to the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting, which will commence to-morrow morning. A grand complimentary hop to the orchestra of the Ocean Hotel, A. Badt, leader, came off this evening. Hops were also given at the West End, Howland's, and Iauch's Hotels.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The Prohibitionists of the Twentieth District nominated D. W. Goodman, President of the Baldwin University, for Congress.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The Prohibition Convention in this district, to-day, nominated the Rev. Mr. Montgomery for Congress.

THE STATE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., via Mayville, N. Y., Aug. 15.—At the Chatauqua Lake Sunday-school Assembly this morning, questions and answers relating to intermediate work were part of the exercises. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, editor of the *Little Corporal*, read a paper on Sunday-school literature. The original poem read at the close of last Sunday's school services was freely criticized. At the children's meeting this afternoon, crowds were present from the surrounding country. J. M. Freeman made an excellent address, and Frank Beard gave a caricature lecture. Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., of New-York, lectured this evening, and a meeting of teachers was held. The day was delightful, and closed with music on the lake, and fireworks.

WHAT CAUSES RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Robert Banks, colored, while standing in front of a saloon, at Kingston Springs, Tenn., this evening, was approached by William Killam, white, on horseback, who asked him if he wanted to shoot with him. Banks replied, "No, Sir." Killam replied, "Then I will shoot with you," and immediately shot Banks in the abdomen, producing a fatal wound. Killam, who was intoxicated, fled to the woods.

ARREST OF A DIAMOND OPERATOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—Philip Arnold connected with the celebrated diamond transactions of 1872, was to-day arrested upon a requisition from the Governor of California, upon an indictment supposed to be sworn out by William Lent and others, of San Francisco, who prosecuted him there for alleged swindling.

A CONDUCTOR SERIOUSLY INJURED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Jesse Rolosor, of Port Jervis, conductor of an Erie freight train, while coupling cars here this evening, fell, and was seriously injured.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN SENATOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 15.—Hon. R. L. Hazen, a Dominion Senator, died this morning.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

TWO CARS OF AN EXCURSION TRAIN TELESCOPED.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED — A MISPLACED SWITCH THE CAUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—An accident occurred about 7 o'clock this morning near Cornwell's, Penn., to an excursion train which was bringing an excursion party got up by the American Mechanics of Norristown, Penn., on a trip to New-York, and up the Hudson. Special telegrams from Cornwell's to this city give the following particulars:

Cornwell's is a small flag-station, about twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Trenton branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The smash-up took place about 500 yards above the telegraph office, which is situated at the head of a curve extending nearly back to Andalusia. A coal-train, in charge of a conductor named Mount, bound to Philadelphia, had stopped above the station for the purpose of taking some cars, which were on a siding, and adding them to the train. The engine had gone on to the siding, and the two switches, which were necessary to make a track line from the siding to the main line, were left open. The empty cars had been attached to the engine and were being taken out, when the flagman, Charles Thorn, heard a whistle from down the road, and discovered an engine, with train, coming around the curve at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. Not being apprised that any such train was to pass that way at that time, the switch-tender became confused and ran as fast as possible toward the open switches. He reached the lower one and closed it, and then attempted to close the other one, according to his statement, but did not have time, and in a few seconds the engine of the up-train went crashing into the coal cars which were standing on the down track. The engine struck one coal car, splintering it and scattering the coal in all directions, and dovetailing the car into the one ahead of it. The sudden stoppage of the excursion train caused the first car to mount the tender, go over it, splintering it, and killing three persons who were in it and injuring several others. The second car of the train ran against the rear end of the first car, and the forward end of it was broken badly and three persons injured. The other cars of the train were not injured, and remained upon the track. The first car, very fortunately, contained only about twelve passengers, mostly gentlemen, and was used as a smoking-room.

The cause of the accident is attributed to the switch-tender's having left the switch open upon the main track, and not keeping a proper watch upon it for extra trains, as it is a well-known custom to have special trains run along the road, the only notification of the coming being a telegram from a station a few miles on either side.

As soon as assistance arrived, and with such as was at hand, efforts were made to extricate the wounded from their perilous position and to rescue the bodies of the dead. After the rubbish had been cleared away the remains of three men were found, mangled and bruised. Mr. Cox, of Norristown, was discovered with his right ankle broken, left leg drawn up to the knee, and his face cut and disfigured. Both arms were broken, and his head was battered. His face was calm, which showed that he must have been killed outright. Mr. Schall, of Norristown, had his body bruised, and both legs broken and the head crushed. An unknown man, supposed to be Mr. Nagle, of Norristown, was also found. He was attired in black clothes, and had a white half-high hat. His face was calm, with the lips firmly compressed, and only a slight cut in the face. His body was crushed and bruised, and the legs broken. He is supposed to have died from internal injuries.

The switch-tender made the following statement to your correspondent:

"My name is Charles Thorn. I have been in the employ of the railroad company for twenty years at this place. This is the first accident I have ever had. I opened both switches to oblige Mr. Mount, of the coal train, as he said he wished to make a flying drill of some cars on the siding, and take them to Philadelphia. I did not know the extra was coming, and did not look for any train. When I first saw it it was at the head of the curve, and I knew I would not have time to prevent an accident. I closed the switch nearest to me, and then ran to the other, but was too late, as the engine was there before me, and in a second had crushed into the train."

Mr. Thorn is about fifty-five years of age, and was so confused at the time your correspondent saw him that he made all sorts of wild answers to the interrogatories made.

Between the above statement and that of the fireman of the train there seems to be a wide difference, and it would seem to throw a considerable part of the blame upon the switch-tender.

Frank Haveson, the fireman of the excursion train, stated that he left Germantown Junction at 6:15, bound for South Amboy, with a train of twelve cars, containing excursionists from Norristown, and that the engineer whistled when coming around the curve below Cornwell's, and that the signal for the road was all right, so that the train kept on. It was impossible to see the open switch, as it was a low one, and operated from the ground. The switch-tender was standing near the lower switch, with a white flag in his hand; I think he either waved his hand or the flag as a signal to come on, and that all was right, and we went; the first intimation we had that all was not right was when we struck the frog and went on to the other track; the engine was immediately reversed, but it was no use, and we struck with the momentum received from running at twenty-five miles an hour; the engineer and myself jumped from the engine about the time we struck, and escaped with but slight bruises.

Mr. E. B. Douglass was the telegraph operator in charge at Cornwell's when the accident occurred. He went on duty at 7:30 o'clock last evening, and his duties would have ceased at 7:30 this morning, when he would be relieved by the day operator. He stated that a telegram reached him from Holmesburg Junction at 6:54 that a special train was coming up the road, and had just left the place. Mount, the conductor of the coal train, came into the telegraph office, and he (the operator) told him of the coming train. Mount went out to superintend affairs, and was not seen again until after the accident.

It will thus be seen that the coal train was on the down track, and that had a proper watch been kept over the switch leading from the down to the up track the accident might easily have been avoided. The excursion train was composed of a lodge of American Mechanics, and left Norristown destined for a trip to New York Bay and the Highlands of the Hudson. The train was composed of twelve cars, and they were well filled.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Mr. John Shonecker, of West Philadelphia, was on the first train that passed the wreck at Cornwell's, and was able to give a general description of the scene, which is as follows:

"We were running rapidly down from Bristol, and had been going some time, when we were all startled by the shrieks of the locomotive for 'down brakes,' and the train soon came to a stand-still. We thought that some accident to the locomotive had occurred, and a rush of people was made at once for the platform, and within five minutes at least half of the passengers—the male portion—were on the track. We saw ahead a great crowd of people and the wreck of a train. Ahead from our locomotive a red flag had been stuck near the track, and this was what brought the engineer to stop the train. I went up, and soon learned from the excited people, of whom there were hundreds, that a passenger train from Philadelphia had been wrecked. I soon saw all myself. There had been a coal train standing on a siding, and it seems that the switch-tender, not anticipating the passing of an up train at that hour, had not made the proper connection with the main track. The consequence was that when the passenger train came along with full speed—running at the rate, they said, of thirty miles—the switchman was so excited he did not know what to do, and the excursion train, running off on to the siding, smashed into the coal cars. The force must have been terrific. The locomotive had been forced up on some of the coal-cars, and then fell over a perfect wreck, the steam shrieking from it. The first passenger car had been run through by the second, or "telescoped," as you would call it, and the others immediately following struck each other with such tremendous violence as to have their fronts all smashed. The wreck of the locomotive and three of the passenger cars was complete. Around the scene was gathered a crowd of people who had, just as we arrived, completed the rescue of all those who had been injured by the collision. Two persons I know were killed outright, for I saw the bodies, and in a house near at hand the doctors, of whom there were several, were attending the injured. In this house there was one man who died while I was there, and another person who could not live—so it was said. There were a number of men and women rushing frantically about—their faces bruised, and some bleeding—who did not seem to pay any attention to their own injuries in their zeal to learn whether their relatives or friends had been hurt. I talked with one gentleman who was on the excursion train. He described the scene in the cars before the disaster. All were in the highest spirits, vividly anticipating the pleasures they believed in store for them, when the terrific shock came. It hurled them all forward, and immediately came the crash of breaking timbers and the shrieks of the wounded. This sudden transition was beyond the power of description. By the time our train arrived at the scene, a large force of men was engaged in clearing the tracks for the other trains. This was about 9:30 or 10 o'clock. In a short time the main track was cleared of the débris, and the excursion train moved off on to a siding, to let an up-train by. This train passed us, having stopped long enough to permit a large number of the excursionists to take seats in it, for they were still determined to go on to New-York. Our train then passed on to Philadelphia. We brought a large load of the disappointed and distracted party, and a number of the injured. About twenty-five persons were injured, but only about ten seriously. Two were killed; I could not get their names; one died while I was there, and one was dying.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

PROBABLE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—Samuel Gilbridge, brakeman on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, was terribly and probably fatally injured today by the giving way of the brake-rod chain, throwing him from and partially under the train.

THE VICTIMS OF THE CENTRE HARBOR DISASTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—Funeral services were held to-day in the Maverick Square Congregational Church, East Boston, over the remains of Miss Jessie Pierce and young Demont and Falts, victims of the drowning accident at Centre Harbor. A large audience was present to sympathize in the impressive ceremonies. The interior of the church was handsomely decorated with flowers.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued highest, but falling, over the upper lake region, and lowest over the Gulf States. It has fallen over the North-west, with rising temperature, east to south winds, and occasional areas of light rain. The temperature has slightly fallen over the Southern States, and slightly risen over New-England. Occasional areas of light rain have been reported from the Atlantic coast. The Ohio River has risen at Pittsburg, and the Mississippi has continued falling at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the pressure will increase, with north-east to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and slight changes of temperature.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary to falling barometer, slightly higher temperature, north-west to south-east winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the lake region, stationary and falling barometer, winds mostly from east and south, stationary to rising temperature, partly cloudy weather, and over the upper lake region occasional rain areas.

Over the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, lower barometer, higher temperature and east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

Over New-England, stationary or falling barometer, slightly higher temperature, winds mostly from the north and west, and clear weather.

Over the Middle States slight changes of barometer and temperature, winds mostly from north-west to north-east, and generally clear weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	63°	66°	3:30 P. M.	72°	81°
6 A. M.	63°	65°	6 P. M.	72°	78°
9 A. M.	65°	70°	9 P. M.	69°	74°
12 M.	70°	76°	12 P. M.	68°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.......... 72½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 67¾°

Average temperature last week.......... 74 6-7°

Average temperature for corresponding week last year.......... 71 1-7°

LOCAL FIRES.

The grocery store No. 21 Boyd street, Newark, was damaged $1,000 by fire on Friday night. Wm. Page, a fireman, while going to the fire, had his arm run over by a hook and ladder truck and fractured.

Sohn & Fleming's oil works, at the foot of Kingsland avenue, were damaged $200 by fire yesterday morning.

OBITUARY.

MRS. BRELSFORD, THE ACTRESS.

Mrs. Tompkins, better known in the dramatic world by the name of Mrs. Brelsford, died recently in Connecticut during a visit to her brother, with whom her daughter was residing. She was known as a soubrette actress, and also played with success many characters in the line of comic old women. A felon on her finger in two days produced lockjaw, and caused her death. She was last engaged at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, having performed there three or four consecutive seasons. She was engaged for the ensuing season in Cincinnati, where her daughter was to made her début on the operatic stage. She had made her home in Philadelphia for many years past.

A GRANGER APPEAL FOR GOVERNMENT AID TO A RAILROAD.

The subjoined address, dated at Calvert, Texas, July 18, and signed by five persons claiming to be the Executive Committee of the Texas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, is being extensively circulated in the West and South:

"The early completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad being of vital importance to the rapid and complete development of this State, as well as the great country west of us, it is desirable that it should receive additional assistance from the General Government. In addition to this, an additional line of railroad would facilitate communication with and reduce rates of fare and freights to and from the Pacific. This would benefit the whole country, and especially the South. In view of the fact that the Central and Northern lines have been more liberally aided, it would seem but common justice—to say nothing of policy—that this, the most favorably-located line, should be substantially and promptly fostered and encouraged, and most certainly when less is asked on more favorable security. In consideration of these facts the Executive Committee of the Texas State Grange deem it appropriate that they should ask the co-operation of the various State Granges in presenting such a memorial to Congress as will secure favorable consideration and prompt action. As no proposed line of transportation now being built is of more importance in developing the resources of the country, they submit that this effort to secure the advantages already enjoyed by other sections is an appropriate matter for joint action, and is urged upon the early attention of the brotherhood."

MR. JOHN MITCHEL IN IRELAND.

There seems to have been a striking demonstration at Cork, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in honor of Mr. John Mitchel, who was transported for life in 1848, and who has just returned from New-York to Ireland. Large crowds congregated in front of the hotel where Mr. Mitchel had taken up his quarters, accompanied by bands, tar barrels, and torches. Mr. Mitchel was also visited by a large number of "leading citizens," and representatives of the Nationalist party, it is stated, waited upon him at the hotel to present addresses of welcome and congratulation. Mr. Mitchel, however, intimated that he did not desire to receive them, and that if his wishes were consulted there would be no demonstration of any kind. It would really be only considerate of Mr. Mitchel's friends and admirers to attend to his wishes in this respect, and, in fact, to make as little fuss about him as possible, for his position is, if not perilous, to say the least peculiar. Mr. Mitchel did not bid farewell to the colony to which he was transported on ticket-of-leave, but took "French leave" of the authorities; in other words, he escaped, and unless his sentence has been remitted (a fact not generally known) he has no business whatever to show his face in any part of the United Kingdom. The law (in Ireland) is not held in very great respect; but so long as it exists, even in name, it is bad taste for any one to snap his fingers at it too openly. Mr. Mitchel probably feels this, and will no doubt make a formal application for a pardon before he accepts any public token of the sympathy due to his misfortunes, and of gratitude on account of his great services to Ireland.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

ZABALA, WITH 24,000 MEN, MARCHING TO THE RELIEF OF VITTORIA—THE CARLISTS INTRENCHED AT PUEBLA.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from the north of Spain states that Marshal Zabala, with 24,000 men and forty-seven guns, left Miranda on Thursday last with a convoy for the relief of Vittoria, which place is very closely beleaguered by the insurgents.

The Carlists oppose his march at intrenched positions at Puebla.

Gen. Moriones awaits the result of Zabala's movement, when a united attack will be made upon the Carlists at Estella.

ZABALA RETURNS TO MIRANDA, AFTER RELIEVING VITTORIA.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—Official dispatches have been received announcing that Marshal Zabala, in order to check a threatened movement of the enemy, returned to Miranda, after throwing a supply of men and provisions into Vittoria.

HOLLAND AND ITALY RECOGNIZE SPAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Holland and Italy have recognized Spain.

CARLISTS CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Carlists have cut the railway and telegraph line between Saragossa and this city.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC BY BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15.—The Spanish Republic has been recognized by Belgium.

THE CARLIST LOSSES AT OTEIZA.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—A dispatch received at the War Office from Gen. Moriones reports that the Carlists lost 700 men in the engagement at Oteiza, in Navarre.

FRANCE.

BAZAINE'S JAILER PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE, AND ACCUSES THE MARSHAL'S AIDE DE CAMP.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Gen. Marchi, the Governor of the Island of Sainte Marguerite, protests his innocence of complicity in the escape of Bazaine, and accuses Col. Villette, the Marshal's Aide de Camp, of having perfected the plan to secure the flight of the prisoner. Eight persons are now in custody on suspicion of having aided the fugitive to escape.

THE FUGITIVE AT COLOGNE—HIS OWN STORY.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Marshal Bazaine has arrived at Cologne, where he will remain a few days, awaiting the arrival of his children. He declares that only his wife and brother-in-law assisted him to escape.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—*La Gazette des Tribunaux* says that on the night of Marshal Bazaine's escape from prison one soldier was twice on guard, and each time a jailer engaged him in conversation and kept him in the sentry-box. This jailer has since been arrested.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A patent has been secured by an English inventor for a telegraph worked exclusively by air. It is specially intended for hotels, offices, vessels, public institutions, &c.

The Captain of the British frigate Reindeer reports having discovered in Guatulco Harbor a relic of Sir Francis Drake nearly 300 years old. It is a board bearing the following inscription: "Fras. Drake, Golden Hynde, Anno Domini 1577."

The British revenues appear to be again increasing. The receipts between the 1st of April and the 25th of July were £21,916,724, as compared with £21,867,648 last year. In the same period the payments were £26,939,127, as compared with £29,095,634 last year.

Ten young men and two women have been tried at St. Petersburg for circulating revolutionary proclamations. Six of the prisoners were condemned to hard labor for from three to ten years, and the rest to imprisonment for periods varying from three days to two months.

A great international trial of reaping-machines has just taken place in France. The leading American, French, Belgian, and English makers were represented, but in all the trials the first prize was awarded to Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, England. The Americans took a second place. Neither the French nor the Belgians obtained a prize.

The American yacht Enchantress has not been so fortunate in European waters as was anticipated. In the Havre race she and the English yacht Corinne were almost level making for Spithead, when the latter carried away her topmasts. By time allowance, however, the Corinne took the first prize; the Florinda, English yawl, the second; and the Melange, a French cutter, the third. In another Channel race the Enchantress was very early disabled and forced to retire.

The movements of the Home Rule members in Parliament have (says the Dublin *Mail*, in reviewing the session) attracted singularly slight attention during the last five months in Ireland, and have been but seldom the subject of comment in the press. No deep interest appears to be felt by any party in their proceedings, and even when the Home Rule question was brought directly under debate this apathy was generally noticeable among all classes in Ireland.

A remarkable railway accident recently took place near Oxford. The express train, driven by James McDonald, an old and experienced driver, was going at its usual pace, about forty-five miles an hour, when suddenly a goods van and three trucks were seen on the line. The driver at once reversed his engine, but finding he could not pull up in time to avert a collision, he put on full steam and dashed at the obstruction. The crash was terrific, and then there was a scene of the utmost confusion. The engine was thrown off the rails, but fortunately the passenger carriages remained on, while two of the railway trucks were precipitated down a small embankment and literally smashed into firewood, the bales of Manchester goods with which they were loaded being scattered in all directions. The driver of the train, as well as Painter, the stoker, stuck to their post, and escaped with a very severe shaking, and the passengers were also fearfully shaken, but nobody was seriously hurt. Forty yards of rails were torn up.

GERMAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

A Berlin paper announces that the annual inspection by selected staff officers of the railway system of the Empire has been ordered, and refers to the report made last year as giving most satisfactory proof of the increased capabilities for military purposes it has developed since the war. The officers employed in 1873 state that the supply of third-class carriages which may be considered available is now so large that it would not be necessary to resort, as was done in 1870, to supplementary trains of luggage-wagons, fitted temporarily for conveying troops. The force of minor officials is also now so thoroughly complete that they consider that it will not be any longer requisite to continue the annual training of a certain number of non-commissioned officers who have been hitherto regularly taught to act as stokers and pointsmen in case of need. The chief want that still exists, according to these reports, is that of proper halting places for the military trains, and to supply this it is recommended that at certain important junctions and starting points large sheds should be at once built with proper adjuncts ready fitted for cooking and warming water, so that if mobilization were ordered it would simply be necessary to issue the rations likely to be required at the points indicated. These military stations are to be kept as distinct as possible from those for ordinary traffic.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AT THE OLD GATE.

And so we have met here again, love:
  Here is my hand once more;
And with it the heart, now stricken—
  So proud in the days of yore.
I knew not how much that I loved you,
  When that word was spoken by me
That sundered our lives that night, dear,
  And sent you over the sea.

Here I have sat all alone, love,
  In the first fresh hours of Spring,
When the blackbird filled the twilight
  With the songs that it used to sing
In the golden fall of that Autumn
  That buried my heart's delight;
But never a song could I sing, love,
  In the calm of the falling night.

I have waited long by this gate, love,
  For a gleam of the days of old,
When the sunsets of Summer came down, love,
  On their wings of amber and gold,
And lingered amongst the tassels
  Of that bright laburnum tree:
There was glory above, 'mid the branches,
  But never a gleam for me.

You thought that my heart was cold, love,
  I knew that it seemed so then;
But maidens of seventeen years, dear,
  Are not to be judged with men.
There's a beauty of trust we must soar to,
  There's a love to which we must grow;
And these years have unsaid that word, dear,
  That I spoke to you long ago.

There's a lingering kiss on my lips, love—
  It has lain since yours touched mine;
There's a love in my life that is yearning
  To cling to your heart as its shrine:
Ah! now you have taken that kiss, love,
  And with it crushed out the past;
I have waited long, long at the old gate—
  I have waited, but found you at last!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

[WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

OLD JOHN RADDLE.

BY COL. J. W. DE FOREST.

I.

Not an old man; not more than forty-five at the date of this story; simply "Old John Raddle" because there had been a young John Raddle, his son; bloated in figure, crimson in face, eyes bloodshot, hair long and unkempt, breath always fragrant with whisky; no attire Summer or Winter, week day or Sunday, but gray or butternut homespun; such was my hero in the period of his grandeur.

His grandeur consisted in this, that having been born a "lowdown" white of South Carolina, he had shown a certain degree of intelligence, industry, and enterprise, had gained money both in decent and in evil fashions, had developed a character which if not nice was at least vigorous, and had become, if not a gentleman, at least something far better than a vagrant or a pauper.

He had made his fortune of ten or fifteen thousand dollars by nocturnal and illegal dickering with pilfering negroes; then by more open but scarcely more praiseworthy dealings across the whisky-stained counter of a cross-roads grocery; but he had made it, he had kept it, he had it.

Now, even in the patrician South Carolina of the olden time money was reputable; if it was not "good blood" it was tacitly regarded as the very next noblest species of circulation; and thus John Raddle was considered not so low as he had been. In short, he had lifted his family as far toward social respectability as the most gifted and fortunate Cracker stock usually could climb in one generation.

One step in his gradual rise had been the conversion of his grocery into a tavern, with accommodations for man and beast. For man there were two bedrooms, small, carpetless, rudely furnished, and as breezy as hencoops; a dining-room with a narrow pine table, which proffered fried bacon and eggs, fried chicken, fried cornbread, and sweet potatoes; a bar-room flowing with white, crude, fiery whisky, suitable for boozing farmers and crackers; a private closet containing a barrel of old, mild amber whisky for gentry. For beasts there was a ramshackle barn, showing through countless rents great store of cornhusk fodder, and imperfectly sheltering from the rain some scant piles of maize nubbins.

The tavern consisted of a low, unpainted, and even unbarked log shanty, the original grocery; and of a broad-fronted, shallow, two-story, yellow-clapboard wing, the modern addition. Puddles in wet weather, powdery dust in dry weather, and heaps of uncleanness always, made the approach unpleasant. There was no sign; no such ostentation was necessary; the place was widely notorious as *Raddle's.* Twice a week the up mail, and twice a week the down mail, between Columbia and Greenville, stopped here to change horses, occasionally bringing passengers for dinner, and at long, long intervals, one for the night.

Besides the tavern, Old John had several hundred acres of more or less evil land, a dozen or so of ragged negroes, and some loans with neighboring farmers. The richest man in the "settlement," and one of the richest for five miles around, he was not only beginning to be held respectable, but also to acquire a certain measure of self-respect, notwithstanding his low origin, his regular weekly sprees, his stumbling knowledge of reading, and his total ignorance of writing. A rough, unschooled, intemperate, backwoodish place was Somerville; such a place as you might expect to find in a thinly-settled region which fifty years before had not been settled at all; a place which had not yet acquired extravagantly fine notions as to what constitutes morality and gentility; just the place for a prosperous Cracker to try to grow into "a gentleman of the old school."

On a day pregnant with future adventure for Old John Raddle he was reeling up and down before his tavern, his bloodshot blue eyes moist with whisky, his great cushions of cheeks glowing like a pair of sunsets, five or six drops of perspiration rolling down his broad, red forehead, his iron-gray hair towzled toward all points of the universe, his threadbare woolen broad-brim in one hand, and a stout canvas bag in the other. Shaking his bag and violently jingling its metallic contents, he was delivering something like a stump speech to three gaunt, seedy, cross-roads politicians, who, sitting in a row on a wooden bench under the eaves, listened to him with a "meeching," wheedling grin, knowing that his peroration would be, "Come in, boys, an' licker."

"He's on a bender, ain't he?" whispered a barefooted, sallow, yellow-haired urchin to a solemn, wilted, grizzled negro, who was leaning out of one of the bar-room windows. "Allays gits his money-bag out when he's on a bender, don't he?" continued Strawhead; and received an owlish, assenting wink of a bleared eye in response. Although life is short, and many great mysteries remain unconsidered and unrevealed, we must consume one moment in stating that Old Sol was famous in Somerville for his dexterity in winking.

Perceiving a cigar stump on the ground, which had been swept out of the bar-room, Strawhead picked it up with his naked toes, and attempted to transfer it slyly to his pockets, with the intention of smoking it at some convenient opportunity. But seeing that the gaze of Old Sol was upon him, he asked, with an humble grin, "Keen't I hev this?" and obtaining a favorable nod, departed on a joyful canter.

Such was the scene at Raddle's when its fate reached it. There was a rumble of wheels on the wooden bridge over the Saluda, and all present exclaimed, "The stage!" Soon a long yellow wagon, with leather curtains and rattling doors, rolled up to the tavern behind two gaunt, mud-splashed horses. The driver, gnarly Jim Dallaby, who had whipped more men and been whipped oftener than any other being known to Somerville, leaped to the ground and made straight for the bar-room. Old Sol opened the [illegible] door of the stage, and bowed obsequiously to the only passenger. He was a tall, well-dressed, handsome youth of nineteen or twenty, whom John Raddle at once recognized as a "high-tone gentleman."

"Mornin', stranger," he said, making such rude reverence as a born Cracker owed to a scion of planterdom. "Hev a room, stranger?"

"Yes, I think I may as well take a room," answered the youngster, after a moment of meditation. "I think I had better stay over night with you."

"Best room in the house, stranger," declared old John. "Allays keep it for your style. Yere, Sol, take the gentleman's trunk up to No. 1. An', Sol, see ef everything is straight thar. An', Sol, call Luce to see ef everything is straight thar—for, by ——! you won't know."

Followed by the guest, the negro limped up stairs with the trunk, dropped it in the best front chamber, and shuffled away to summon Luce. But he had hardly reached the top of the stairway ere he met the girl ascending, hurried up by the impatient John Raddle.

Luce, or Lucy, the only daughter of Old John, was his trusted housekeeper, the "old woman" being sickly and the "niggers" stupid. Eighteen, well-grown, and prettily shaped, with features that were well enough, rosy cheeks, and merry blue eyes, she was what people call a tempting piece of flesh and blood. That was just Luce. There was nothing spiritual or intellectual about her; there was nothing of that fine charm which we think of when we say "lady," but, as flesh and blood, she was an attractive spectacle. Her checkered home-spun frock, cut in the simple fashion of a "baby waist," showed her firm, full figure to advantage. There was a little timidity and more awkwardness in her manner as she entered No. 1. She was not afraid of being left alone with this young gentleman, but she was slightly anxious as to what he might think of her appearance, and she felt ill at ease because of his "store clo'es," so much grander than homespun.

While she straightened the coarse brown counterpane and propped a rickety table against the whitewashed wall, and looked to see if the floor had been swept since the exodus of the last lodger, she glanced two or three times at the stranger, and thought that he was "mighty hansum." So he was. A fine, tall, slender shape; a dark, aquiline, spirited, and yet gracious face; abundant long black hair, curling over his coat-collar—on the whole, a first-class "high-tone" Southern type. She stood at the window, seemingly in a state of abstraction; and Luce did not know that he had surveyed her carefully by stealth.

Turning from her work to leave the room, she was puzzled, rather than startled, to find that he had closed the door and was advancing toward her. A little sparkle of inquiry and amusement danced in her eyes, while he took both her hands in his; but she was not scared, nor was there even much of a thrill in her veins as she thought, "Is he going to kiss me?"

Yes, he was going to kiss her; he was bending graciously for that very purpose; he was putting his courtly face close to her rustic one. Luce had often been kissed; for manners were pastorally free in Somerville, and forfeit games were current among the young people, not to mention that she had had a beau or two. She tittered and turned away her head until one cheek touched her shoulder, but in the same agreeable moment the other cheek felt the touch of his lips.

"You dear, good little beauty!" he murmured, in a tone which was full of gratitude, and so of flattery.

There was still a smile on her lips when she stole a look at him; but her eyes had suddenly taken an expression of great and tender surprise. Of all the men—or boys, rather—who had hitherto been thus bold with her, not one had uttered such sweet words. They were priceless; they seemed not only to pay his debt, but to make her profoundly his debtor; and when she faced him she meant that he should kiss her lips if he wished. He did so, and whispered other entrancing words in her bewitched ear; then, with his hand on her waist, he led her to the door and opened it for her. Had Luce known what a princess was, she would have felt that she was one, and that she had found the true prince.

How she eagerly longed for dinner, when it would be her sweet duty to superintend the table and see that this royal guest was suitably fed. Not that she sat at the head of the board—no, she had no higher part to play than that of upper waiter; she overlooked and scolded the "niggers." It was a pleasure to her to show the young gentleman to his chair, and she was not painfully aware that it was a humble pleasure. There was a little flutter in her heart, and she could not at first raise her eyes to his; but when she did presume to glance at him she found that he was looking at her with an air of interest. Then a happy sparkle shot from under her lashes, and the least flicker of a smile danced about one corner of her mouth. She remembered the two kisses, and she was no more ashamed of them than he. She was only a little more shy, a little more "in a gitabout," as she would have phrased it. Of course she served him with the best bit of "chicken" that was fried that day at Raddle's, and wished that there had been for him hopping-john or some other exceptional delicacy.

Meanwhile Old John pumped the guest as to his business and personality: "Never met up with you befo', stranger; what mought your name be?"

"I am from Oakland District, and I am the son of Col. Mayfield," said the youth, with a rising accent, as if it were a grand thing to be of Oakland District, and a still grander thing to be a Mayfield.

John Raddle looked all the respect that he could through his bloodshot optics, not doubting that he had before him the heir of some great lowland planter.

"After lan', or niggers?" he continued, speaking out of the depths of his dickering spirit.

"No," answered the lordly guest, internally scornful of the query, but calmly civil on the surface; "student at Columbia College. I have been rusticated," he explained, with a laugh.

Old John had heard of college. The parson was a college man, and Squire Somers and Col. Thornton. He had a vague idea that it was high-toned to go to college. But "rusticated" was beyond his tether, and he repeated the word inquiringly.

"I am sent up here as a punishment," said Mayfield, "for playing jokes on the tutors."

"Oh, been raisin' the devil!" guffawed John Raddle, his heart warming at once toward the youngster.

Of course, Mayfield related the cause of his misadventure in full; for what rusticated student is not at first proud of his peccadillo? We have not space for the story, but we can assure the undergraduate public that it was as delicately humorous as such things usually are, in proof of which may be alleged the fact that old John laughed uproariously.

"Stranger, you're a long suit an' five trumps," he declared in his delight. "I'm durn glad I met up with ye. Come, let's blow a cloud. Luce, bring the bes' cigars an' some closet whisky. Stranger, I've got some whisky as 'll make yer baird grow. Wal, whar you gwine ter stay? Not yere? Not with Ole John Raddle? Lor bless ye! we'd raise the devil every day."

"I am to board with a clergyman—a Rev. Mr. Seymour," said Mayfield.

"Oh—Parson Seymour—Presbyterian Parson. Wal, I reckon he's middlin' peart at book larnin' [illegible] so. He ain't one of my sort; fact is parsons never be. I don't believe in religion; durned ef I do. Don't know much 'bout it, but what I do know don't believe. A bag full of dollars an' a yard full of niggers an' a jug full of whisky, that's my religion. What d'ye say to that? Them's what make a gentleman—them an' fightin'. The' ain't healthy, them pious. Parson Seymour's a little, lean, scrimped, yaller-faced man. He's so narvious he can't stay still a minute. Oneasiest creatur I ever see. He'll set in all the chairs in the room while you're tellin' him a story. I'd as lief talk to a basket of grasshoppers. An' pious! whew! You'll hev mornin' prayers three times a day. Wal, when ye get yer ambition up for a shindy, come round an' see Ole John. He'll take a turn with ye; he'll show ye 'bout the districk. Stranger, ketch another holt o' that whisky. Nothin' like whisky, is thar? How d'ye raise high-tone gentlemen without it?"

Here, for the third or fourth time, Old John lighted his cigar from that of his listener. He always had a cigar in his mouth, but seldom smoked much of it, for he had a habit of "talking constant." After chewing one end of the luxury to a pulp, and relighting the other until it would no longer take fire satisfactorily, he threw it away half consumed, and commenced the same wasteful process upon another. Those were the days, be it remembered, when Havanas sold at three for a dime. By the way, his smoking and talking did not altogether prevent him from chewing.

Meanwhile he drank copiously. He had not taken his "bender" out when the young man arrived, and his inflamed stomach now insisted that he should go on with it. Drunk he could not get. For years he had been above the highest tide of whisky; for years he had not been seen to stagger. But at last he fell asleep in his arm-chair, snoring, with open mouth and half-shut eyes, an object of envy to Old Sol. Mayfield was also overcome, and took a long nap upon a wooden settee, while Luce sat near and watched him with admiration. When the youth awoke, late in the afternoon, he sent a negro to the Reverend Seymour, with his letter of introduction and a note stating that he would present himself in the morning.

"Ole Sol shall tote ye roun' thar," said John Raddle, when his guest was about to depart. "I've got a Yankee wagon an' a little gray to match. I won't charge ye a dime for the ride. Jest you cast yer eye at little gray as ye go along, that's all. Ef ever ye git yer head out fur a shindy, she's the creetur fur ye. Ef ye hev a gal along," he chuckled, "an' want ter go slow through a piece of woods, an' do a little lip-sarvice without bein' jolted, she can trot all day in a bar'l. An' ef ye want to git clar of any other man's dust, she can haul ye right out of it in no time, I don't keer whose dust it is. Jest take a look at her. Some day you'll want ter hire, or we mought want ter trade."

No one who knows the nature of a Cracker hoyden will suppose that Luce Raddle allowed the handsome young stranger to depart without running the pleasant risk of another tête-a-tête with him. As Mayfield was packing his trunk he heard feminine drapery behind him, and, turning at the alluring rustle, he beheld Luce.

"I reckoned you mought want somethin'," she said, with a slight stammer and a very deep blush.

With a promptness which showed precocious experience in flirtations, and with an air of benign confidence which was wonderfully winning, he stepped up to her and took both her hands.

"So I did want something," he said, laying his smooth young cheek against hers. "I wanted to see you, my dear little pet."

It was the antique story of ill-matched lovemaking; it was the thread-bare European drama of the peasant and the noble. This commonplace, half wild, truly low-down adventure would not be worth relating, did it not bring face to face those two immemorial types of humanity, the patrician and the plebeian. In our time it seems an anachronism; on the soil of a republic it is an exotic, a monstrosity; and hence the interest of our narrative, if it has any. This girl, who had been made lowly by the breath of slavery, was so happy at receiving a few words of endearment from this boy, who had been made grand by slavery, that she could not speak.

"Do you know what a pet is?" he asked with a smile, holding her out at arm's length.

"Yis, I hev a pet."

"What is it?"

"A pig; a tame pig. She followed me half a mile t'other day."

He could not help laughing at her rusticity, and yet he thought it very charming.

"I am luckier than you," he said. "I have a much nicer pet than a pig. Such a nice pet that I want to kiss it."

Luce did not turn away her cheek any further than would make things perfectly convenient to this wondrous lover; and the frankness, the whole-heartedness, with which she presently put up her lips to his was, to a thoughtful eye, nothing less than pitiful. Patrician as he was, and by birthright a despiser of low-down people, he was stricken with respect for her confiding simplicity, and treated her with the chivalry of youth.

"Good-bye, my dear child," he said, loosing her hands; "I shall see you often while I am here, and I shall never forget you."

Then they walked on tiptoe to the door and parted, both unsatisfied with the interview. Oh, this unappeasable hunger of young hearts for love, and for love, and still more for love.

II.

Parson Seymour soon discovered that his pupil was a person of praiseworthily regular habits. Mayfield studied hard every morning, recited admirably in the hour before dinner, and took a walk every afternoon. The parson admired hard students and persons of regular habits, and consequently he reported favorably of the youth to the college Faculty.

Meantime Luce Raddle was attaining to a much more thorough knowledge of the rusticated one's character without making any report thereof except to that one confidante whom every love-lorn female must have. Every afternoon she met him in a pine grove near her home, and thence stole with him down the secluded course of the Saluda to a grove of oaks, curtained in from the world by a close edging of underwood. There, seated on the bank of the whispering little river, with no spectator but a wooded and uninhabited slope rising from the opposite shore, they passed the time which Mr. Mayfield was supposed to devote to walking for his health. Was it altogether spent in talking, laughing, and throwing pebbles into the swift water? Ah! those were the days of holding hands and waists—days which, as every ancient maiden lady knows, have long since departed; days which the literature of our time cannot treat of without hesitation.

In justice to Luce it must be stated that she did not prefer this clandestine sort of courtship.

"Why don't you come to see me thar at the house?" she repeatedly asked.

"And so I do," he once answered evasively. "I saw you there yesterday."

"Oh! you jest spoke to me—jest as though I was anybody else. You mought set up with me thar. Par and mar wouldn't keer; an' they'd let us hev the big front room."

"I'll come some time," he said. "Don't make up a face at me."

But this promise was not kept, and was not meant to be kept; for Mayfield was thus far advanced in the wickednesses of flirtation: he could assent with the sole intent of performing if convenient.

Sometimes he had compunctions as to his conduct toward the girl. But then she was such a common thing: the daughter of a Cracker who had made money by selling whisky to niggers; the granddaughter of another Cracker who had been lower than niggers; the representative of a caste which his caste looked upon as purely noxious or contemptible! Surely he was not bound to be as delicate with such pottery as with the fine porcelain of chivalry. So he let her adore him.

"I wish I was as putty as you be," she often said, gazing straight into his Grecian face.

At other times it was, "I lay awake three hours las' night, studyin' 'bout you." Or again, "I couldn't git to sleep till nigh mornin' for figurin' what you was up to."

"What you was up to" meant "What your intentions are." For Luce, although she knew that there was a great social gulf between her and her beau, would persist in imagining a future of marriage. She sometimes hoped that her father's property would fill up the separating abyss; and she told Mayfield about it more than once, giving him, with piteous insistence, the number of acres and niggers, and the value thereof in dollars; perhaps, indeed, she magnified the "demnition total" a little.

Above the leafy bank which fronted these two adventuring children, as they sat in their love-nest beside the Saluda, there was a little cleared plateau on which the Congregationalists of Somerville had built their tabernacle and laid out their burial-ground. In that cemetery one breezy March afternoon Parson Seymour performed the last earthly rites over the remains of Martha Fortner, "the lamented and pious consort" of Gowan Fortner, one of the pillars of his little church. On his way from the house of mourning to the grave the minister had been astonished and pained by a remark of the bereaved husband, which shows how little delicacy of soul one may acquire even under the constant droppings of the sanctuary. Mr. Fortner, a short and stumpy old man, being a little lame with rheumatism and having no adult relative present to lean upon, had taken his Pastor's arm in order the more comfortably to lead the solemn procession.

"Yes, Parson, I'm left mightily alone," he sighed in answer to some other worldly suggestion. "It's a powerful loppin' off for me. I shall feel the loss of Miss Fortner mightily. An', Parson, I'd be mighty much obliged to ye ef you'd name somebody that you think fitten to fill her place. Not now, Parson. We orter be thinkin' of other things now. At a fitten time, Parson, at a fitten time."

As the clergyman departed after the concluded service, he meditated sadly upon this strange request, unparalleled even in his large experience of hard and narrow types of humanity. Then he reflected humbly that neither was he free from unworthy thoughts on funeral occasions, calling to mind how, while his mouth was opened in prayer beside the grave, his eyes had dwelt with grief on the neglected exterior of his church, and he had longed for some white paint wherewith to cure its weather-stained leprosy. Grieving over such instability of devotional feeling, he felt a need of the solemnity of solitude. Instead, therefore, of walking home by the now babbling highway, he turned aside and descended a lonely path toward the banks of the Saluda.

Imagine him in this serious frame, looking across the black stream as across a Stygian river, and witnessing an exchange of light-minded kisses between his student ward and that wild Luce Raddle. The startled good man felt an hysterical desire to scream aloud over a world which at the moment seemed to him more one of sin than of sorrow. Then he became ashamed for those two, and did not want them to see that they had been discovered in their folly, and reascended hastily the covering shadows of the slope.

But this matter could not go on thus, and how should he arrest it? As is usual with ascetic and unworldly persons who interfere in such passionate complications, he blundered. He should have gone straight at Mayfield; he should have said to him, "You are a gentleman, and you abuse your position; you have been educated under worthy influences, and yet you play the tempter and misleader; you are responsible for this folly, and you must end it."

But he was prejudiced against Lucy, as not being a church member, and as being the daughter of a Cracker and rumseller; he concluded that it was her rustic effrontery which was chiefly responsible for this furtive and indecorous love-making; and, as he did not find in himself the hardness to face her with such a charge, he resolved to report her to her father.

By the way, Mayfield nursed similar notions as to Lucy's guilt; he conveniently forgot that he had touched his lips to her cheek before she had ever opened hers to speak to him; he maundered and grumbled, after the fashion of over-lucky lovers, about "a woman throwing herself at a fellow's head." And yet, if Parson Seymour had boldly said to him, "Thou art the criminal," he would have admitted it.

As the minister approached Raddle's he saw a chance of lightening his dreaded task. In front of the tavern, just about to mount his tall and bony bay, stood the father of sickly Mrs. John Raddle, a leathery, sinewy, round-shouldered old farmer of eighty, popularly styled Old Zeke Jeffris. This man being, for some undiscoverable reasons, famous in Somerville, we must not bring him into our narrative without a word of description. As a philosophical artist defined a lion to be "a pair of jaws mounted on four legs," so I may portray Old Zeke Jeffris as a nose on two legs. The protuberance of his bowed shoulders seemed barely sufficient to balance his enormous aquiline proboscis. Children were terrified at it, and in their manhood never forgot it.

His claim to antiquity was unquestioned; he was not obliged to insist upon it, after the egotistic fashion of John Raddle; time out of mind everybody who knew him had called him Old Zeke Jeffris. To the imaginations of the students of American history in the Methodist Seminary it seemed possible that he might have been clearing up land about Somerville before the advent of Columbus. Men who have measured the monuments of the mound-builders of the West have confessed that they never beheld anything which had to them such an air of forgotten ages as Old Zeke Jeffris.

It is, however, difficult to account for his reputation as a "character." He was called "a keen old chap," "a dry old chap," "a severe old chap;" and yet he never seemed to do or say anything to justify these epithets. He simply minded his business and held his tongue. If you made a remark to him, his usual comment was a noiseless laugh, a round-shouldered lurch, and two steps to right or left, by way of recovering his equilibrium. But people who knew him felt that the laugh and lurch were very significant, being always on the lookout for keenness, or dryness, or severity, in Old Zeke Jeffris.

When the Seymour family horse ran away with Mrs. Seymour and two children, and the ancient husbandman galloped after the escapade hallooing like a foxhunter, thereby scaring the family horse into twice the speed that he had contemplated, all Somerville was agreeably conscious that he had vindicated his reputation for being something out of the common way. Poynt Hendrux's Chloe, the lame laundress, related from house to house how "Ole Mars Jeffris went a poundin down de holler;" and John Raddle triumphantly observed several times a day for a week afterward, "I told ye the old man had it in him."

To this incarnation of mysterious keenness, dryness, and severity, Mr. Seymour gently broke the information that his granddaughter was carrying on a flirtation in Oak Grove. Old Zeke received the announcement as he received most communications which did not refer strictly to his farming affairs. He gave one of his laughs and made one of his lurches; then, with a strenuous pinch of his leathery lips, he mounted the bony bay and rode off at a gallop; all this without saying a word to the anxious clergyman, or to anybody else. What he thought of Mr. Seymour's revelation he never told, and no merely human being could guess. Nothing could be inferred from his going off at a gallop, for he was continually departing from people in that fashion. If an angel had come to him with a message, he was capable of going off at a gallop.

Thus the minister found himself obliged, as he clumsily concluded, to report Lucy's misdoing directly to her parents. John Raddle had come out of his front door just as his father-in-law thundered away, and now stood looking after the venerable cavalier with a tobacco-stained smile of admiration. He touched his hat as Mr. Seymour approached, for he recognized the fact that the parson was a gentleman, although not of course so chivalrous as the Squire and Col. Thornton. But his reception of the news of Luce's misdemeanor was as distressingly hardened as that of Old Zeke Jeffris had been mysterious.

"Kissin', hey?" he answered with a broad, easy, and somewhat puzzled laugh. "No gret harm in that, Parson, I reckon."

Seeing that plain dealing was necessary, Mr. Seymour said firmly: "I am afraid so, Mr. Raddle. You must take into consideration the fact that this young man never can marry Lucy."

"Who wants him to marry her?" returned Old John, hotly; then, gathering pride, "What's to hender him from marryin' her?"

"He is one of the Mayfields of Oakland District," pursued the clergyman; "and such people as they think a great deal of wealth and blood and position."

Of a sudden John Raddle remembered that he had been born a low-downer, and that, with all his acquired acres and negroes, he was still not a gentleman. The great gulf between the two castes opened wide before him; he saw his daughter on one side and this high-toned youngster on the other; no union between them possible except to her depreciation and injury. In spite of the pint of whisky which he had drunk since "sun-up" he became humble and tractable in a moment.

"Wal, Parson—I'll tend to this," he said. "I'm powerful obleeged to ye."

Thus it happened that Luce Raddle came home from an afternoon of rosy-cheeked happiness to an evening of sorrow.

"Whar ye been, Luce?" was her father's grim greeting, as she slyly entered the back door of the tavern.

"Out 'n the pine woods," she mumbled, telling a little of the truth, after the fashion of people who have much to conceal.

"Come in yere," he said, pushing her into that very front room which she had repeatedly recommended to her beau as a proper place for sparking. "You've been down to Oak Grove with that student feller."

"Wal, an' what of I hev?" retorted Luce, who inferred at once that she had been watched, and that it would be useless to deny the meeting.

"You've been thar every day for this long time," continued the father, remembering afternoon absences which had hitherto excited no suspicion.

"I know it. I've been thar to see *him.* I love him an' he loves *me.*"

"Now, I jest want ye to quit these capers," he said, drawing a cowhide from his sleeve. "Will ye promise to quit?"

"No! I won't! I won't!" answered Luce in a scream of rage and misery and despair.

John Raddle reasoned in the block without drawing fine distinctions or looking at both sides. He did not pause to consider whether it was not his fault that his daughter had grown up a foolish hoyden; he simply made it clear to his mind that she was one, and that she must be broken of it; then he took her in hand and flogged her unmercifully.

An old bachelor friend of mine often pleases himself with declaring that "a good cowhiding will bring any woman to her senses." When the first blow stung through Lucy's homespun frock she shouted defiance, but in a minute more she was on her knees, holding up her hands and wailing "Oh, don't, par!"

"Will ye quit it?" repeated John Raddle, his broad face glowing like a bonfire with anger and exercise.

"Oh, yes, yes," sobbed Lucy, willing to say anything that would keep that uplifted scourge from descending.

Then she was led, whimpering and writhing and crouching, to her room, her shoulders in a flame of stings, and her heart, as it seemed to her, broken. To make sure that she should not escape she was forced to go to bed, her shoes were taken away, and the door was fastened on the outside. Her father's last words were, "Git yer nose pinted to start for Uncle Jim's in the mornin'."

This was the culmination of calamity; this was worse than her fiercest throbbings. Uncle Jim Jeffris lived thirty miles or so "up Saludy," and before she could return to Somerville her hero would be gone. Lucy cried, twisted, rubbed her tingling arms, tried to see their discolorations, muttered threats of vengeance, concocted plans of escape, and then went on with her crying, all that evening. They brought her no supper, and she was furious at that, for she had meant to break the plate and upset the jug of milk. But amid all her pain and grief and wrath she remembered Frederick Mayfield with a pluckiness of affection which disposes a man to lift his hat to her memory. Hungry, sore, and shoeless, she was resolved to see him once more. Throughout the evening she watched for a chance to escape from the house; and it seemed to her as if the hated world had never sat up so late before. Finally there came an hour when doors ceased slamming, and no more clumsy feet blustered along the creaking passages, and no more laughter or whistling of belated idlers resounded from the street.

After trying vainly to force her lock, she had recourse to the window. Knotting the sheets and blanket together, she made a ladder long enough to take her to earth, and set off for the clerical residence. Stones, sticks, and burrs wounded her bare feet in the darkness, but she only cringed, and never uttered a cry nor slackened her speed. She threaded the pine grove, ran swiftly by a dooryard or two in fear of dogs, crept under cover of a fence up a short alley, and was beneath the catalpas which embowered the parsonage.

The little wooden "half house" was as pitilessly quiet as a tomb. Had Frederick Mayfield actually been asleep and never known of the shivering girl who was blubbering her passionate grief under his window because she should see his face no more, it would have been a ferocity of destiny which even an austere-minded man might be tempted to grumble at. Things happened better than that, and worse. Lucy detected a glimmer behind the boy's curtain; she tossed a pebble or two against a window-pane; in another minute he was beside her. She clung to him, told her woful story, made him touch the welts on her arms, and cried over the approaching separation, hoping that he would somehow prevent it.

Low-down girls, take warning. If unwisdom is not its own reward, it has none. The suitor who cannot worship cannot love. Although Mayfield was sorry for Luce, although he was indignant at the savage punishment which she had received, although he knew himself to be mainly responsible for her griefs, he still wished that he had never seen her, and he longed to get rid of her. Of course he petted her; of course he tried to quiet her tiresome crying; but, of course too, he urged her to return home. They were whispering a parting when they heard a whistle, followed by a stealthy, menacing rush of approaching footsteps.

III.

A discovery which transforms this story from a doleful comedy into a downright tragedy, had been made by John Raddle. After whipping Luce, his blood up and his hand in, he sought a new victim. This victim was Luce's confidante, and this confidante was a negro girl of fifteen, John Raddle's purchased property. Holding her in some way responsible for his daughter's hoydenisms, he plied her so fiercely with the cowhide that under the torture the chattel made a woful revelation.

The born Low-downer, the illegal trader with negroes, the coarse, ignorant drunkard and ruffian, had crept so far up toward respectability that when he heard the tale of his child's misconduct he felt injured and dishonored. He dropped his cowhide and drew his revolver; he reeled about the room, threatening the life of the negress, stamping and swearing. At last he rushed out, called for his horse, and rode at full gallop to Old Zeke Jeffris.

The Jeffrises, although plain and illiterate people, had for many years been well-to-do farmers, and were not classed in the district as Crackers. Conscious that his marriage into the family had been his longest stride toward social consideration, John Raddle was proud of his wife's relatives, sensitive to their criticisms, and subservient to their counsel. A sob or two of shame mingled with his oaths as he now told them what he had to tell, and asked them what should be done. They, too, (Old Zeke, his wife, and his two grown grandsons, Scott and Harris,) were sullenly, if not acutely, conscious of injury and insult.

"I s'pose he thinks, 'cause he's a great gentleman's son, he can do what he likes," growled Scott Jeffris, the eldest of the grandsons. "I say let's git after him, an' if he won't do what's right, kill him. By ——, that's what I say."

The grandfather, who had not hitherto spoken, now lurched toward the mantle-piece, took down his always-loaded rifle, and led the way to the stable, followed in silence by the others. In ten minutes four armed men were riding through the six miles of dim starlight which lay between the farmhouse and Somerville. Reaching the tavern they drank largely of whisky; then they repaired to Luce's room to obtain a confirmation of the negro girl's story; they found it empty, the window open, and the string of blankets hanging.

"She's run away," exclaimed John Raddle, bewildered.

The old man, equally perplexed, laughed in his strange, mechanical way, and said nothing.

"She's gone for *him,*" broke out Scott Jeffris; and they started on foot for the parsonage. A stealthy, rapid walk; a glimpse of the couple under the catalpas; a whispered consultation behind a thicket of roses; a gliding of two shadows around the rear of the house; then a whistle, and they were all together.

"Oh, par!" gasped Luce. She sprang away from her lover with instinctive fright and shame; but in the next instant she saw the revolver in her father's hand, and leaping at him, she caught his wrist.

"You git away!" cried John Raddle, flinging her violently aside, while Harris Jeffris seized her arm. "Look yere, Mr. Mayfield, don't you stir. Stand thar whar ye be till I've done talking."

A ghostly moon came out at this moment, and showed the young man standing with his back to the house, his face apparently pale in the dim light, but his manner cool and even defiant, and his hand grasping a revolver.

"Now, Mr. Mayfield, you know what this means," continued Old John. "Yes, *you* know. I want you to marry that gal."

Even as he made this demand it seemed to him absurd presumption, and his voice sank and quavered doubtfully over the last syllables. Never before, to his knowledge, had a man of his class laid such an injunction upon a man of the class of Frederic Mayfield.

"I s'pose you know why you oughter marry her," he continued with a gasp. "I s'pose you know it."

"I suppose I understand you," answered the youth with a frank haughtiness which showed great pride and great courage.

"Wal, will you do it?"

"No."

Both men raised their pistols simultaneously, but Luce prevented them from firing; she broke away from Harris Jeffris, flung herself upon her lover, and covered him with her body. "You shan't go to make him marry me," she screamed. "He needn't marry me."

Her cousin jerked her violently from her hold, and dragged her, struggling, to some distance.

"That's right—take her away," said the hard, resolute, pugnacious boy for whom she had sacrificed her happiness, and would have sacrificed her life. He looked as sternly and imperiously in the faces of the four threatening men who stood around him, as a Roman patrician might have stared at brawling plebeians, or a Polish noble at insolent serfs. "And you, the rest of you, be off!" he went on, gathering anger. "Another word of this bullying, and I'll send some of you to ——. Those that I miss I'll follow up. I'll hunt you out of the country. I'll teach you to insult and threaten a gentleman."

So prodigious at that date was the terrorism of old planting families in the South, and so greatly were even the well-to-do farmers under their influence, that the three Jeffrises quailed before these threats, looked doubtfully into each other's shrinking faces, and slouched slowly away. John Raddle alone stood his ground. His wrong was far deeper than theirs, and what was more, he was hot with whisky. Yes, whisky was the predominant spirit in this, as in most Southern tragedies. Without it he could not have nerved himself to raise a deadly weapon against the son of a wealthy and influential planter.

There were more angry words; another demand, and another refusal; then two detonations in rapid succession. John Raddle, with a ball in his thigh, the shot of a drooping pistol, saw Frederic Mayfield fall forward on his face. The others ran back; there was a ghastly group in the moonlight; a corpse wetting the dark turf with its blood; a girl rolling and shrieking beside it; four men, white and staring.

"He's done for," whispered Scott Jeffris. "Git up and git, uncle. Find yer hoss and travel for the swamp."

As John Raddle and his relatives disappeared, Mr. Seymour came upon the scene. He had been awakened by the altercation; had looked out of the window at the moment when the three Jeffrises were retiring before Mayfield; had dressed as rapidly as possible, and arrived too late. All that he could do for his pupil was to carry his body into the house.

Next day there was a prodigious excitement in the district. At first public opinion was somewhat divided as to the guilt of John Raddle, many persons sympathising with him when they learned the provocation under which he had acted. But when the Judge of the Circuit Court, old Squire Somers, Col. Thornton, and in general the lofty and wealthy citizens, took the ground that murder was murder, the commonalty assented to the proposition, and agreed that the fugitive must be brought to trial. His low origin, his generally evil life, and especially his crime of selling whisky to negroes, also worked to his prejudice. Perhaps, too, his pecuniary success was now an injury to him, for envy abounds in backwoodish regions, and is a good hater.

The feeling against the homicide was heightened by the exertions of Col. Mayfield, who, on receiving news of his son's death, hurried post haste to Somerville, attended by several martial connections, as a Highland chief of the olden time traveled with his duihnewassal. The Colonel was a man of forty-five, swarthy, small, lithe, and graceful; a planter of unusual wealth, a leading politician in the State, and a thorough aristocrat in feeling; but smoothly condescending with the masses, persuasive, fascinating, and eloquent. Full of grief, but full of vindictiveness, he was determined that John Raddle should die; and he labored for that end very much as he would have labored for an election to Congress. It must be admitted, I suppose, that verdicts in South Carolina did not at that period follow strictly in the footsteps of law. To secure a favorable result in court it was often necessary to secure a favorable public opinion.

"My son did perfectly right," declared Col. Mayfield to Col. Thornton, as to other high-toned personages. "He did just what I would have advised him to do, and just what you would have advised him to do. Marry the daughter of a Cracker!—of the keeper of a crossroads grocery! Impossible! It was a most insolent demand, and urged with illegal, insulting violence. What will our class come to if such demands can be made on it? The boy did perfectly right—as I might have known he would. As fine a boy—as gentlemanly a boy"—here the Colonel's voice quavered a little—"yes, Sir, as noble and honorable a boy as your own."

Thornton grasped his hand in silence, and Mrs. Thornton burst into tears. The sorrows of the degraded Raddles were crowded out of sight by the sorrows of this fine gentleman—their associate and equal.

To commoner spirits the Colonel insinuated that the whole adventure had been a matrimonial plot of the Raddles; that they had put out their girl as a bait, with the hope of thereby deluding or bullying a rich youth into marriage; and that finding their game fruitless, they had murdered him in coarse anger, or mere savagery.

"I'm glad I met up with you, Colonel," said more than one convinced farmer. "I never got at the full rights of the case afore now."

It is a picture of justice in its simpler and more popular stages. One is reminded of Lucius Quintius imploring the Quirites in favor of his son, Cæso; of Virginius declaiming with sobs in the Forum, in preparation for the trial of Appius Claudius; of accused Athenians exhibiting their tears and their mourning garments to their judges.

Old Zeke Jeffris and his two grandsons were committed to jail; but the actual homicide remained hid in unknown fastnesses. There were scores of rumors; he had escaped to Texas; he had been seen in the neighborhood; he was going to give himself up; he had joined a gang of horse-thieves. There is little doubt that he was fed by his negroes, or by some of his Cracker adherents. In former days the criminal at the South was rarely considered an outcast by those two classes, the poor whites and the slaves. They were an all-pervading barbarism, surrounding every court-house with a backwoods.

John Raddle was repeatedly "hunted after" by the Sheriff's posse; Col. Mayfield, armed to the teeth, was always of the party. At last, in a swamp on the Saluda, ten miles from Somerville, the assassin was tracked to the ruinous hovel, once the shelter of a runaway slave, which served him for a lair. Returning from a long expedition, after food, he had fallen asleep, and when he awoke at the sound of footsteps it was to look in the eyes of his pursuers. Six armed men were ambuscaded in front of the cabin, and as many more on its flanks and rear. Planting himself, rifle in hand and revolver in belt, behind the doorpost, he called out "stop whar you be."

"Steady, Old John!" responded Kin Chertain, the Sheriff. "No use quarrelin' about it. We're all round ye."

"Stand right whar ye be, Kin," said Raddle. "I'm not gwine to be taken alive."

There was a pause and a muttered consultation among the besiegers, Col. Mayfield saying, "I can hit him from here," and the Sheriff answering, "No, no! let's coax him."

John Raddle took advantage of the momentary quiet to ask, "How's my daa'ter?"

"She's been mighty sick, but she's better!" replied Chertain, who was himself a father, and felt his heart at that moment stir to meet Raddle. "Come, John, don't let's have any nonsense now. Come out here, and obey the laws."

"See here, Kin, I want you to b'ar witness of one thing. You've got the Jeffrises in jail. They ain't guilty. They was gwine away when it happened; they didn't so much 's see it till t'was done. I want you to let the court know that, Kin."

"I'll do all I can for 'em, Raddle. Come now, come out."

As the homicide made no response further than to glance at the darkening horizon, and as he was evidently revolving the small chance which remained to him of escaping in the approaching night, Col. Mayfield's hate burst forth violently, and he shouted, "Surrender, you scoundrel!"

"Who be *you?*" demanded Raddle, bringing his rifle to a level, and glancing along the barrel at the strange face, half hidden by the pine tree which served it for an ambuscade.

"I am Col. Mayfield," replied the unflinching planter, coolly watching the one eye that was upon him.

At these words the murderer shrank back and slightly raised his weapon.

"Don't come no nearer," he said in hoarse voice. "I don't want ter hurt ye. What I done to yer boy is enough—an' more'n enough. But thar's one thing I didn't do—I didn't lay traps to catch him for my da'ater. You've said so. Men that's fed me here telled me so. It's a lie. John Raddle never thought of sech a thing. He never thought of talkin' marriage till marriage was jestice. He knows whar he b'longs, and whar the like of you b'longs. No, I never put my gal in his way. I'm clar of sech meanness as that. But when he——wal, no use talkin'——"

"Yes, John, you've talked enough," said the Sheriff. "Now come out an' surrender. If you've done right, leave it to the jury, an' let's see if 'twas right."

"No," was the answer. "I've no use for juries. I know how law goes in this country. A common man don't b'long in court. Thar's no show for a lowdown man like me when high-tone genlemen git after him."

As he said this, Col. Mayfield sprang forward to the shelter of a tree which stood within ten feet of the door, yet not so promptly but that a rifle ball passed through his right arm, causing him to drop his pistol. As quick as lightning he picked it up with his left hand, presented and fired. A shriek resounded in the cabin; the Sheriff and his men rushed through the doorway; there lay John Raddle with a bullet in his brain.

"The beast!" muttered Col. Mayfield, turning the soiled and bloody corpse upon its back with his foot, and gazing with disgust and hate upon the coarse, flabby features, crimson even in death with years of drunkenness.

Old Zeke Jeffris and his two grandsons were tried for manslaughter, but acquitted, in spite of the efforts of the Colonel to secure their condemnation.

The Raddles soon moved away from Somerville, and were subsequently [illegible] in Texas.

THE CITY THEATRES.

OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

PROGRAMMES OF THE MANAGERS—IMPROVEMENTS AND CHANGES—NEW ENGAGEMENTS.

In a few weeks more the dramatic season will have fairly opened, and theatrical managers will be putting forward their most attractive wares to gain the popular plaudits, or it may be to bring the popular dollar within the safe custodianship of their treasurers. Already, one principal theatre and several minor ones have opened their doors; to-morrow another of the leading theatres of the City will have followed the example, and by and by there will be none of the dramatic houses, with the exception of the Grand Opera-house, that will not have opened either the regular or a preliminary season. Preparation is now the order everywhere; Melpomene and the rest are getting on their buskins, and presently the various tides of tragedy and comedy, opera bouffe and drama, and variety and spectacle will be in active ebb and flow. In this general tumult the prospects of managers, the future of the drama, and the inclinings of the public, all bear their part. The enterprise of managers seems apparent enough at the outset. They expend largely, and long in advance of any results, and the most sweet voices of the public are the reward on which they rely. This reward every manager expects, but the way in which they would compass it is frequently very different. While there are some who reck little of how they gain the popular approval so as they gain it, (as well as the more tangible accompanying results,) there are others who would not sacrifice a noble tradition of their theatres on any terms. With the principal theatres, at all events, the standard of drama is not likely to deteriorate, and for the public we incline to think that it will bear a suitable part in the season now opening. It is seldom slow to respond to an appeal which comes to it in the strong armor of its deserts. No matter how the gentle Cowper may have declaimed against the folly of those who "sweat in the crowded theatre, and get squeezed and bored with elbow points through both their sides," the public is not of his mind, and will take so slight an inconvenience without much clamor. Indeed, for that matter, theatres are better ventilated now than when he gave voice to his trouble, and the modern arrangements too, in the matter of general structure and seating, allow more elbow room. The crowding at Booth's on Monday night, when the first important opening took place, is deserving of being recorded in the theatrical annals of the city. The occasion was a memorable one. New management, a new play, with a new scope and purpose, and having the very desirable adjunct of an old and tried author, constituted the attraction, and accordingly to the theatre went rival managers, critics, journalists, and *litterateurs*, backed by the potent and, in this case, approving public. This was a good beginning for the season. To-morrow night—just a week later—we are to have another remarkable opening. Here again we have a well-practiced author, a play new at least in this country, and an actor who, although tried and honored in his own land, has come to us for our kindly approval. Thus the season progresses, and in a short time other claimants will seek our suffrages. Presently the handsome theatres in the Fifth Avenue and in Union square will have opened their doors, and the elegant Lyceum will have started on a new venture, and on this occasion with a pretty well assured prospect of success. All the principal theatres, as will be seen in the sketches below, with the exception of Wallack's, announce elaborate programmes of the engagements for the season or the greater part of it. In consequence of the late opening of the regular season at Wallack's, (Mr. Toole's engagement forms only part of the Summer season,) the arrangements of that admirable house are not yet perfected, but we have the assurance, and the repute of the theatre would of itself convey the guarantee, that the programme will be of the highest class. The variety theatres come out in great force on this occasion, but the accompanying sketches will best explain how matters stand just now, and what the general dramatic prospects are.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

This favored home of the standard plays is a good deal later than the other principal houses in opening its regular season, which does not begin until an advanced date in October. The engagement of Mr. Toole, which commences to-morrow evening, will extend over the interval, and we venture to think that the arrangement will be eminently gratifying to the citizens of New-York. Mr. Toole has done well in selecting Wallack's as the medium for his introduction to an American audience. The traditions of the house will be no inconsiderable aid to his own distinguished reputation, and he will at all events have the satisfaction of breathing an invigorating legitimate atmosphere, in which no tainted drama has ever put forward its pretensions. The healthy drama which Mr. Toole is himself in the habit of furnishing, should flourish well in so congenial a theatre. Although Mr. Toole's reputation comes to us here associated with exuberant mirth, or with the tears that come of laughter, it is well to understand that he is also an actor of far more serious parts than he is usually credited with. Brimful of fun in farce, and the most amusing exponent of the low phases of London life, he is also an actor who has found the well-springs of pathos, and who can bid a tear to flow as well as provoke a smile. Mr. Toole, the actor of sensibility and refinement, is by no means dwarfed by the same person as he revels in the broadest comedy, and presents pictures of the nether side of life which the cultured taste of society's favored ones might deem of a rather low type. In fact, of late years Mr. Toole has devoted himself a great deal more than formerly to the study of character parts, to which he gives great care and attention. Conscientious effort has indeed been always one of the principal causes of his success. The contagion of his humor no doubt catches all the parts which he essays, but there are moments when the pathos of his acting is the chief influence which holds the attention of his audience. This will be more particularly noticeable when he comes to play, as we hope he will, *Caleb Plummer* in "Dot," or give the excellent character portraiture which Mr. Byron has supplied him with in "Dearer Than Life." Mr. Toole opens his engagement to-morrow night in Mr. Albery's play, "Wig and Gown," in the character of *Hammond Coote*. The title of the play suggests the character which Mr. Toole portrays, the wig and gown being the invariable professional costume of the barrister when pleading in the English courts. "Wig and Gown" will be supplemented by "The Weavers," one of the strongest farce parts in which Mr. Toole has ever tempted popular favor. It belongs, if we mistake not, to the series of sketches which made his name famous at the Adelphi, London. In due time he will appear as *Paul Pry*, one of his most amusing rôles; in "Uncle Dick's Darling," written for him by Mr. Byron, (in which he plays the part of a Cheap John,) in "Domestic Economy," "Dearer than Life," "Fire and Water," "Good News," "Ici on parle Francais," and, we shall hope, "Dot," and the amusing sketch, "The Pretty Horsebreaker." Miss Agnes Michell, Miss Eliza Johnstone, Mr. W. Herbert, and Mr. W. Westland have been specially engaged to support Mr. Toole. "Wig and Gown" is cast as follows: *Hammond Coote*, (a barrister,) Mr. J. L. Toole; *Lindyson Lisle*, Mr. W. Herbert; *Dr. Dullett Q. C.*, Mr. Westland; *James Strickett*, Mr. H. Westland; *Fred Fairfleet*, Mr. E. M. Holland; *Mr. Justice Jones*, Mr. H. A. Weaver; *Edward Albert Wellington Coote*, Miss Agnes Michell; *Albert Edward Nelson Coote*, Miss Isabel Vivian; *Samuel Marigold*, Mr. W. J. Leonard; *Dodson Tee-Fee*, Mr. J. F. Josephs; *Cabman*, Mr. C. B. Edwin; *Mrs. Coote*, Miss Eliza Johnstone; [illegible]; *Victoria* [illegible] Coote, Miss [illegible]; *Susan* [illegible] Miss Blaisdell; *Mrs. Wingram*, Little Hattie Naylor. As much of the success of a theatrical engagement depends on good management, it may fairly be presumed that on this score Mr. Toole's should be exceptionally satisfactory, inasmuch as his interests are in the hands of Mr. George B. Loveday, one of the most accomplished managers and courteous gentlemen that London sends forth on these missions.

Mr. Toole's engagement is regarded as forming a portion of the Summer season at Wallack's, and, as we have stated, the regular season does not begin until an advanced date in October. The opening being so remote, Mr. Wallack has not yet completed his arrangements. He will, however, adhere to the traditions of the house, and will present the standard comedies in the same admirable manner as heretofore, alternating them with an equal number of the highest class dramas. The remarkable success of "Money" last year having prevented the production of "The School for Scandal" after the fashion adopted at Marie Wilton's Theatre in London, its presentation in that shape will probably constitute a feature in this year's programme. The idea followed out in the London theatre was the compression of each act in the comedy into one scene. Mr. Wallack's agents went specially to London to witness the experiment, and to see if it might not be even improved upon on the American stage, but the unexpected success of Bulwer's comedy interfered with its production in that form. The excellence of Mr. Wallack's company, and their peculiar fitness for such a comedy as "The School for Scandal," renders it desirable that it should be played according to the new stage arrangement at this theatre during the next regular season. Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Brougham, and all the prominent members of the company will of course retain their former positions, and Mr. Floyd will have his usual managerial responsibility. A new stage has been constructed during the recess, and other improvements effected in the theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The caprice of fortune is proverbial, but we think it has taken a desirable turn when it places the management of Booth's in the hands of Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer. The new managers have announced their programme up to March next, and it certainly indicates a determination on their part to maintain the traditions of the house. It were a pity that the stage which the genius of Booth has adorned, and which in this country has been more than any other connected with legitimate representations, should be used for ignoble purposes. The trivialities of burlesque would be indeed a falling off for Booth's—even the spicy pleasantries of opera bouffe would be alien to its dignified traditions, and the gaudy emotional drama would strut but awkwardly on a stage where tragedy was wont to find its home. We are glad, therefore, that the theatre has fallen into the hands of gentlemen who will revive what is best of its past, and whose aim appears to be to cater so in the future as to deserve the public approbation and support. Booth's has been the first of the principal theatres to open for the season. The general success of that opening has been already recorded, and the public has made a fair acknowledgment of the enterprise of the new managers in giving to playgoers in this City what is claimed to be the first effort in the direction of a national drama. By the way, Mr. Boucicault's claim to the distinction of pioneer is disputed by Mr. Chas. Gayler, who thinks that he himself has done something in that way already. However this may be, let the rival authors settle it between them. Mr. Boucicault has written so much, and so fair a proportion of it is of good quality, that he can afford to make some concessions, and if Mr. Gayler has written the first play in this direction, there is no reason why such honor as may accrue from that circumstance should be appropriated by another. The main features of "Belle Lamar" have been already noticed in these columns. The delicacy and tact with which the author has avoided offending the susceptibilities of the partisans of either North or South has been acknowledged, and justice has also been done to the literary worth of the composition. There is, however, a certain enthusiasm concerning a first night's performance; when the author of the play is of admitted ability, that has the effect of surrounding it with something of glamour, and we think that a little of this illusive commodity colored the representation of "Belle Lamar" on Monday evening. The applause was generous, and, we think, derived but little inspiration from criticism and reflection. There is no doubt that "Belle Lamar," notwithstanding its many good features, is disappointing. The very excellence of the first act renders this state of things almost inevitable. It would, indeed, be difficult to bring a play which starts on so high a level to a culmination of greater excellence, and for this reason Mr. Boucicault has failed to produce an absolutely successful play—one which would be of permanent and general rather than temporary and local interest. Nothing could be better than the first act of "Belle Lamar." It is powerfully concentrated, full of force and incident, and with the most delicate fringe of poetic coloring. From this stand point there is a manifest falling off. The second act weakens considerably, and the third reaches a further condition of declension. The prominence given to the rôle of the Irishman is strongly suggestive of an unfulfilled intention on the part of Mr. Boucicault to have played that character himself. It is the intention of the management to keep "Belle Lamar" on the stage for about seven weeks, by which time it will probably have exhausted the admiration of those who are most enthusiastic in its favor. All things considered, however, it is likely to prove a financial success. Succeeding to "Belle Lamar" is the engagement of the popular favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. They have not appeared in this City for a considerable time, and playgoers will be doubtless glad to renew their acquaintance. Of course they will furnish an ample supply of the Irish drama. As their repertory is usually well stocked, it may be presumed that they will offer entertainments of great variety. Their engagement is fixed for the 28th of September. The engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman follows next in order. An arrangement which brings so distinguished an actress back to the stage must of necessity bring credit to the management. Everybody who has admired the splendid acting of this distinguished lady in the past will hail her return to the stage with pleasure. Her recent readings gave infinite satisfaction, but we have no doubt that even those who most admire her on the platform will be glad to see her once again in the sphere which she has heretofore adorned. Her reappearance as *Lady Macbeth* will be the especial feature of her engagement. It is the intention of the management to produce "Macbeth" on a scale of great elaboration, with an exceptionally strong cast, and with particular attention to Locke's original music. Mr. George Vandenhoff, the well-known actor, has been engaged to play *Macbeth*, and the probability is that to Mr. Warde, in whom the management have found a very agreeable actor, will be intrusted the rôle of *Macduff*. For the excellence of the music the strongest reliance can be placed on the proved ability of Mr. Michael Connolly, the musical director. "Henry VIII." and "Guy Mannering" will also be produced during Miss Cushman's engagement, which commences on the 19th of October, and extends over three weeks. On the 9th of November the stage of Booth's will be given over to Mr. Jefferson, whose merit needs no commendatory notice here. After Mr. Jefferson's engagement we are to have something in the nature of the sensational drama. Paul Féval, the author of "The Duke's Motto," has written a new play of the romantic order, and it will be presented at Booth's with a French actor, who has gained a wide repute in that celebrated establishment the Theatre Français, in the principal part. Another new play, written by Mr. Boucicault, ushers in the well-known English actor, Mr. Geo. Belmore, who commences his engagement on the 1st of January. His engagement will terminate with the month, and then will be produced, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence, Shakespeare's historical play, "Henry V." The play has never before, so far as we know, been presented in America, and it is the purpose of the management to give it an illustration and setting hitherto unapproached on any stage. In the whole range of Shakespeare's plays there is not one that affords more scope for spectacular display. In fact, this circumstance has operated strongly against its frequent production; but the management of Booth's have determined to take all the risks which so great an undertaking will involve. The scenery is being painted in London, and it is intended to have everything historically accurate, the banners, and so forth, being in accord with the designs in the British Museum. Everything is committed to the charge of such distinguished artists as Messrs. Beverly and Grieve, and Mr. Telbin, whom we presume to be the son of the late Mr. Telbin, the great colorist, also takes part in the arrangements. The play will be produced under the direction and supervision of Mr. Calvert, who comes over specially for the purpose. The leading actor is Mr. George Rignold, who comes here with both a good London and provincial reputation. These are, so far, the arrangements which have been made by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer for the coming season. They bring us down to March 1, 1875, beyond which date the management are not yet prepared with details. They have, so far, secured a very good company, which includes Mr. Warde, who is referred to above; Mr. Charles Rockwell, formerly of the Fifth Avenue Theatre; Mr. Charles Le Clercq, Miss Fanny Brough, and others. Mr. Joseph H. Tooker, formerly of the Grand Opera-house, occupies the important position of business manager. Everything is indicative of the thoroughly-in-earnest spirit of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, and so we shall anticipate for them that success which usually waits on enterprise properly directed.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The opening of Mr. Daly's handsome theatre will not take place before Tuesday, the 25th inst. It may seem strange that the theatre does not open on a Monday, according to the recognized custom, but Mr. Daly appears to have a peculiar choice in the matter of dates, and he has quite a right to follow his whim. The programme, so far as indicated at present, points to a maintenance of all the essential features of the establishment. Elegance of detail in all the pieces to be produced will be during the coming season, as heretofore, a notable condition of Mr. Daly's management. Here the dubious emotional drama is likely, at all events, to receive its best interpretation. It will put on its best dress, shine in its gayest colors, and receive such judicious pruning as will reduce its objectionable features to a minimum. In the case of Mr. Daly the onerous duties of manager do not seriously interfere with the ambitions of authorship, and so for the opening of his theatre we find him prepared with a new play, which, from its title, should be a companion drama to "Divorce" and others of his composition. "What Should She Do? or Jealousy" is the title given to the new drama, and it is certainly wide enough to compass many strong situations if the skill of the dramatist can adequately realize the suggestions which it conveys. This we are disposed to concede to him without question. His past performances are a fair and tangible guarantee for the success of what he shall give us in the future. As we understand, the scene of the new piece is laid partly in London and partly in Jamaica; but most probably its tenor will not be made known, with any degree of explicitness, before the opening night. Mr. Bret Harte's first play will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre during the coming season. He is, it is understood, for a long time under engagement, or rather promise, to write a comedy, and the *rara avis* will first flap its wings under the auspices of Mr. Daly. It would be only reasonable to suppose that Mr. Bret Harte's fledgling will become a stout and lusty bird by and by. A new American play, by Bronson Howard, who, in conjunction with Mr. Frank Marshall, is responsible for "Brighton," will in all probability occupy a place on the programme. It is stated to be more ambitious in its scope than any of this author's previous works. The very admirable revival of "Love's Labor's Lost," during the last season, will be fresh in the recollection of the public. This year we are to have a revival of another of Shakespeare's comedies, which is one of the least familiar of the great author's works. It will be succeeded by a series of the old comedies, which will include a number of those least frequently acted. Some time ago the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, which is under the competent management of Miss Marie Wilton, (Mrs. Bancroft,) introduced the system of playing "The School for Scandal" in such a way that the action proper to each act should be comprised in one scene. The experiment gave a good deal of satisfaction, and has been deemed worthy of imitation. In the comedy series at Wallack's last season it was the intention of the management to present the famous comedy in that form, but the unexpected success of "Money" rendered the long continuance of that play most desirable, and accordingly the project of presenting "The School for Scandal" according to the system of the Prince of Wales' Theatre was abandoned for the time. The matter, however, still holds at Wallack's, and it is also the intention of Mr. Daly to carry it out early in the season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. A notable feature in connection with Mr. Daly's management has always been the exact and refined elegance that characterizes the production of all his plays. It might appear as if it were impossible to make any further advance in this direction, but clearly such is not the notion of the manager. There is nothing so good that it may not be better, seems to be his maxim, and so he is always aiming after a comparative, or perhaps a superlative degree of excellence. He has not been paralyzed by any Summer idleness, but, on the contrary, has been getting his theatre into that perfect trim that renders it the delight of pleasure seekers. The introduction of an act drop is one matter that will commend itself to popular favor. It is painted by Mr. Charles W. Withaus, and is exquisitely executed both in respect to drawing and coloring. The subject is a view behind the scenes in a theatre of Pompeii, and is most skillfully treated in respect to all those minute details which go to make a picture. Mr. Daly has done well in providing this act-drop. The beautiful satin curtain will still do duty at the beginning and end of the play, but the intermediate stages will be denoted by the new work of Mr. Withaus. The company provided for this season's representations form a most complete and excellent combination. In the first place, Miss Ada Dyas returns from England to resume her place as leading lady of the company. Miss Dyas' progress has been very marked, and is the fair result of her early promise when she played on the other side of the Atlantic. Her performances in Mr. Robertson's pieces, and notably in "Caste," have always won the highest admiration and applause; but, nevertheless, they have been quite eclipsed by her impersonations at the Fifth Avenue Theatre—impersonations which are replete with culture and refinement. Miss Sara Jewett also resumes her position in the company. All the indications are in favor of a bright future for this young lady. Her characterizations are invariably distinguished by the utmost delicacy, and, both in the matter of conception and execution, will satisfy a very exacting standard of criticism. It is satisfactory to know that Miss Fanny Davenport will renew her associations with the theatre. The surprise which she caused playgoers last season by the development of a vigorous dramatic power was particularly notable, but it will at least prepare them for new triumphs in this lady's future career. Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian, Alice Grey, Stella Congdon, and the clever child actress, Bijou Heron, are also among the company. Among the gentlemen are included Mr. Charles Fisher, who always satisfies his audiences, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. Hart Conway, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. George Devere, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. James Peakes, Mr. Frank Chapman, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Deveau, and Mr. Beekman. There have been two new engagements, one of a lady and the other of a gentleman, both of whom appeared in other rôles in New-York. These are Miss Emily Rigl and Mr. Sol Russell. The former abandons the terpsichorean art, in which she was distinguished, and is about to give herself assiduously to the more legitimate duties of her new career. Mr. Sol Russell will devote his attention to character delineations of the eccentric type, a line of acting in which his success may be reasonably anticipated. Such is the company, and such are the prospects with which the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre enters upon the dramatic season, and it would certainly appear as if he could hold his own among the first-class theatres. The stage management still devolves upon Mr. Moore, Mr. Harvey Dodworth is the musical director, and the important position of Treasurer is intrusted, as usual, to Mr. James W. Morrissey.

THE PARK THEATRE.

There is to be yet another opening of the Park Theatre, when Mark Twain's "Col. Sellers" will be presented. The opening will take place on the 14th September, under the management of Mr. John T. Raymond. The engagement of the company is still in the future, but the assurance is that everything will be done to make the enterprise a success.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

It might be interesting to inquire whether there is any chance of the management of the Union Square Theatre repeating the feat of last season, and producing the most pecuniarily successful play of any of the New-York theatres. If they should succeed, however, in presenting the most successful play in a pecuniary sense, most people will think it unlikely that the full and complete success of "Led Astray" can be at all attained. Yet it may seem strange that the performance of "Led Astray" in London, if it did not fall absolutely flat, was at least received with considerable indifference. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that the play was brought out at the Gaiety, which is usually given to a very light class of entertainment; but at all events, as the matter stands, although Mr. Thorne was applauded, and Mr. Stuart Robson was sometimes patronized by the critics, the play itself gave but indifferent satisfaction. The management at the Union Square Theatre have strong hopes of achieving another great success this season. We presume their reliance must be chiefly based on the production of "The Sphinx" and "The Two Orphans," from the Theatre Francais, Paris, both of which will be presented in the course of the regular season, which commences on the 19th of September. As it is most frequently undesirable to commend too freely plays of French origin, it is right to say here that the management guarantee that these plays, as presented at the Union Square Theatre, shall be entirely free from the charges of immorality made against them, and pledge themselves that there is not a line in either calculated to offend the most delicate sensibilities. Before, however, either of them is presented, the theatre must pass through a preliminary season of four weeks' duration. This will open on the 19th inst. with a dramatization of Charlotte Brontë's famous novel, *Jane Eyre*. The piece was performed last season, and from an artistic point of view, at all events, was remarkably successful. It is the intention to produce it this season with great care and elaboration. New scenery has been painted for it, and all the appointments and properties will be entirely new. One feature in the production of "Jane Eyre" will lie in the fact that the cast will be exceptionally strong. That excellent actress Miss Charlotte Thompson has been engaged, and Miss Fanny Morant will bring to the performance the weight and worth of her experience. Mrs. Marie Wilkins and Miss Granger are also among the ladies engaged. The principal gentleman is Mr. Frederic Robinson, a careful and intelligent actor, whose abilities are of a high order. Mr. Thos. E. Morris, Mr. A. D. Bradley, and Mr. Willie Seymour will also form part of the company. Mr. Seymour has been engaged to play a special part, in which he has gained considerable repute outside the Metropolis. At the end of four weeks "Jane Eyre" will be withdrawn, and the evening of Saturday, Sept. 19, will open the regular season. On that occasion a new act-drop will be displayed for the first time. It is painted by Mr. Richard Marston, the scenic artist of the theatre, the subject being a lake in the Adirondacks. Mr. Marston has executed the work from a study from nature by Mr. James D. Smillie, the distinguished landscape painter. The entire painting follows out a pictorial idea, the outer edge of the act-drop representing the framework or setting of the picture. The coloring of the lake is excellent, and altogether the subject has been treated with originality and boldness. It has been decided to present "The Sphinx" in the first instance, we suppose, with some deviations from the French original. The adapter is Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, and as he has some skill as a playwright it may be presumed that he will furnish a good version of M. Feuillet's play. Possibly the principal interest in the production of "The Sphinx" will be derivable from the fact that Miss Clara Morris will appear in the rôle which Croizette has made famous at the Theatre Francais. Had Miss Morris seen Croizette play there is no doubt but the interest might have been considerably weakened, for, talented lady as is our favored actress, there would naturally have been some disposition toward imitation. It is neither more nor less than human nature, and the most original artist, brought within a strong influence, would be likely in such a case to be biased in his or her conception. It is therefore in all respects satisfactory that Miss Morris will have an opportunity of using from the beginning her own vigorous perceptions, rather than of attaining her ideas to those of Mlle. Croizette. Although not having seen Mlle. Croizette in the rôle, she has had several interviews with M. Feuillet in respect to his views in writing the part, and his ideas as to its proper rendering. Such aids as she may have obtained in this way will be invaluable, for a prime necessity with any actor or actress is to understand thoroughly the purpose of the author. "The Sphinx" will be succeeded by "The Two Orphans," which has been adapted by Mr. Hart Jackson. It is the intention of the management to give the utmost care and attention to the production of both these plays. The elaborate setting which distinguished the representation of "Led Astray" will be here renewed, and everything done to give them to the public in the most attractive form. As already stated, the management emphatically deny any immorality, or tendency toward immorality, in these plays, as they intend to present them. The costumes have been received from Paris, as also the models of the scenery. It is the intention to supply the original music, with all the effects relied on on the occasion of their first production. Following the "Two Orphans" will be an original comedy, which will claim the joint authorship of two young American gentlemen. Then comes a new play by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, and a comedy by an English author of repute. Further particulars, however, with respect to these latter have not transpired up to the present. It is also within the range of possibility that an old English comedy may be given in the course of the season. Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., who comes back after his English experiences with his blushing honors thick upon him, will, of course, be included in the company. Mr. McKee Rankin will also resume his former place, and Mr. F. F. Mackay, whose claim to the distinction of a good character actor is unquestionable, will occupy a prominent position. Mr. Stuart Robson, like Mr. Thorne, brings back new experiences, and his services to the theatre will be very appreciable. Mr. John Parselle, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. J. H. Wilder, and Mr. W. S. Quigley are also included in the company. Among the ladies we have Miss Rose Eytinge, whose finished performances are of a high order; Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Louise Henderson, Miss Meta Bartlett, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Mary Stuart, Miss Cora Cassidy, and Miss Ella Burns. The engagement of Miss Clara Morris during the Fall is for a limited period. At its conclusion she will make a starring tour through the provinces, which will occupy her time until the Spring. She will then rejoin the company at the Union Square Theatre. The house will be newly painted and carpeted for the regular season. The stage will be also enlarged, and additional machinery added. The musical directorship will remain as before, Mr. Henry Tissington having charge of that important department. The above outline indicates in part the purpose of the management of the pretty theatre in Union square. That there is executive ability to carry out this purpose is beyond doubt. The success of the theatre during the last season settles that point, and is a guaranty for the prominent position which it should hold among the first-class houses of the City in the future.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The catering at Niblo's usually inclines very much in favor of spectacular effects, and it is probable that this policy will be adhered to to a great extent during the season upon which we are entering. The fact that "The Deluge, or Paradise Lost," which was produced at the Paris Gaiety with remarkable spectacular effects, will be presented here, is a strong indication in this direction. There is hardly any better stage than Niblo's for an undertaking of the kind, and if all its other resources are equal to its capacity in this respect, the spectacle should prove a remarkably fine one. The subject is a strange one, not fettered by any conventional trammels, and is capable of very elaborate treatment. The project of transferring it to the American stage came about in this way: The Kiralfy Brothers being on a visit to Paris in search of novelties, came to the conclusion that this one could not fail to be successful if suitably mounted and placed upon the stage with such garniture and effects as would set it off to the best advantage. Negotiations with Niblo's resulted in an arrangement for the production of the spectacle at that theatre, the Messrs. Kiralfy contracting to supply the actors as well. The new company includes the names of Mr. George Stretton, Mr. George Elliott, Mr. A. W. Davenport, Mr. T. Court, Mr. R. P. Steel; also Miss Kate New, Miss Lilian McDonald, and Miss Kate Fellows, with Miss Julia Leaman for the principal rôle. The introduction of the Boisset Family, who are celebrated for their muscular achievements, and two elaborate ballets, will form part of the attractions. The scenery, armor, and various accessories of the kind were prepared in Europe under the supervision of Messrs. Kiralfy.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Ill fortune has hitherto followed the Lyceum. Since it opened with "Notre Dame" it has gone through a career of reverses, with scarcely one small oasis among them all. Nearly every kind of entertainment has invaded it by turns, and nearly every one of them has languished and died out. Tragedy has occupied its boards, and has prematurely perished. Variety shows have blossomed there for a brief space, but the blighting influence has come over their merry movements as well; and even the crudities of amateurs have found but inadequate shelter within its walls. The stars have been against it, and those other "stars" that sought distinction on its stage have wearied of the conflict, and have betaken themselves to more congenial realms. And yet there does not appear to be any very tangible reason why this elegant and handsome theatre should not be made to hold its own with the other establishments of the City. Its situation can hardly militate much against it, for although something more on the west side than is quite desirable, it is still on a principal cross street, and within easy reach of Broadway, Union square, and Fifth avenue. Management has much to do in cases of this kind, and so it would be well to watch the results of Messrs. Grau and Chizzola's direction before committing one's self to the belief that the ill luck of the house is rooted and unassailable. The new managers have entered on their work with great spirit, and if enterprise and business capacity can bring about the reversal of misfortune, they ought to succeed in their undertaking. The opening has been fixed for Monday, the 24th inst., just a day before the opening of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Mlle. Marie Aimée and her French opera bouffe company will lead the van of attractions. The lady's reputation is familiar. The sprightly music of the opera bouffe composers finds its best interpretation at the hands of herself and her well-organized companies. On this occasion she brings an entirely new company. The selections have been made with great care, and the result anticipated and mainly sought after is general efficiency. Individual excellence is also much looked to, and accordingly the artists selected have all gained first-class reputations in Paris and elsewhere. Mlle. Minelly, the prima donna, comes from the Bouffes Parisiennes. Levi Vasseur's sparkling opera bouffe, "La Timbale D'Argent," will inaugurate the season. It is full of brilliant passages, and the success which it gained in Paris ought to follow it here. The additional force which it is intended to add to the chorus will tend greatly toward the successful interpretation of the opera bouffe. All the accessories in the production of "La Timbale D'Argent" will be of the most approved kind, the intention being to use entirely new scenery, dresses, and appointments. After "La Timbale D'Argent," the Aimée Troupe will present "La Princesse de Trebizonde" and "La Jolie Parfumeuse," two of Offenbach's most sprightly compositions. Both are of the liveliest character, and are distinguished by especially good choruses. It is said that "Giroflé-Girofla," which has the reputation of being a more artistic work than "La Fille de Madame Angot," will also be presented. After the engagement of Mlle. Aimée some of the works of the legitimate stage will receive an adequate representation. Miss Neilson is the artiste engaged, and to say this is to indicate the success of any rôle in which she appears. The improvement of Miss Neilson since she played a few years ago in England furnishes one of the most notable instances on record of advancement in the profession. She will appear in the first instance as *Juliet*, one of the most exquisitely tender, at the same time that it is the most fervent and earnest, of all her impersonations. Other Shakespearean characters will also receive an interpretation by Miss Neilson, and we understand that she will also appear in some new dramas written for her in England. An efficient dramatic company will be specially engaged to support her in these ventures. At the termination of Miss Neilson's engagement the patrons of the Lyceum will have an opportunity of contrasting the merits and peculiarities of opera bouffe when presented in the original French setting and in its English dress. Many English-speaking audiences prefer the latter, for in the French version a good many of the subtleties and pleasantries of the entertainment are lost to their perception. As an instance it may be mentioned that when "La Grande Duchesse" was in its heyday freshness, and when the celebrated Schneider was giving to Offenbach's merry measures a brilliant interpretation, and was adding the piquant attraction of the can-can, a company with Julia Matthews at its head produced an English version with immense success. Indeed, so great favor did the company obtain that a subsequent performance of the French company was in many instances deemed disappointing. Whatever advantages there are on the side of the English opera bouffe are likely to be thoroughly revealed at the Lyceum by the engagement of Miss Emily Soldene and the Philharmonic Opera Bouffe Company. The company is esteemed to be the best in its line in England, and there are those who will venture to uphold its pretensions against the best combinations on the Gallic side of the Channel. Miss Soldene, who, by the way, is to some slight extent of the masculine type of actress, is an excellent opera bouffe singer, and she and her fellow-artists give a dashing rendering to the sparkling music of "Genevieve de Brabant" and the many other lively compositions which form her extensive répertoire. After this season of English opera bouffe, there comes another engagement which is pretty certain to give general satisfaction. Mrs. Rousby, whose merit is said to have been first discovered by that accomplished dramatist and astute if sometimes enthusiastic critic, Mr. Tom Taylor, will then present herself for the first time to an American audience. We take it that the management do not rely too much on the lady's good looks, although such a possession will, of course, count for something, for Mrs. Rousby has a high reputation in dramatic parts. Her beauty, about which so much is said, is somewhat of the *spirituelle* order, and will be a material aid in some of those dramatic specialties which she intends presenting. "Joan of Arc," and "'Twixt Axe and Crown" will probably be the chief of these, and it may be that we shall be treated to her impersonation of *Cordelia*, in "Lear," which is exceedingly touching and impressive. We understand that Mrs. Rousby will be accompanied by her husband, who is also included in the engagement. The engagement of Mrs. Rousby will be followed by that of the celebrated Italian tragedienne, Mme. Ristori. It is some years since this distinguished lady appeared on the American stage, and it is stated that in the interval she has become thoroughly acquainted with the English language. She will, therefore, play in English during her coming visit. Several new works, specially written for her, will be added to those in which she formerly appeared. She will bring over a company of her own selection, the efficiency of which is fully vouched for. It is the intention of Messrs. Grau and Chizzola to take the Aimée Opera Bouffe Company, the Soldene Company, and the Ristori Dramatic Troupe, for a tour of the United States. Further arrangements are being made for the season, and, when completed, will be duly announced. The company which Mlle. Aimée has selected includes the names of Messieurs Dubochet, De Beer, Duplair, Genot, Gayot, Perrault, Salvatore, and Devalie, and Mesdames Leontine, Minelly, Gaudon, Kid, Gerzy, Marion, Briot, Delmar, De Beer, and Delafontaine. Even though there should be some ill fortune attending the Lyceum, the enterprise of Messrs. Grau and Chizzola appears to be of that kind which can hold fate in check, and even compel success.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

There are few theatres in the City more satisfactory to their patrons than is Wood's Museum in its own particular line. Its doors are never closed for a long space, matinée and evening performances monopolizing its stage almost continuously. The actors who play there are seldom of the mediocre type, and the plays presented, although they be for the most part sensational, are usually the best of their kind. The following company will occupy the stage during the Fall season: Louis Aldrich, Welsh Edwards, W. H. Meeker, Harry Colton, Harry Stewart, G. C. Charles, Charles Sturgis, Lewis Blanchard, Wm. Miller, J. W. Willard, W. H. Partello, A. H. Sheldon, J. R. Grismer, Misses Sophie Miles, Belle Howitt, Lizzie Kelsey, Mrs. D. B. Van Deren, Misses Theresa Wood, Elsie Moore, Florence Stratton, Nellie Sanford, Katie Harrison. Mr. James Barnes will be the stage director, and Mr. W. H. Brinkworth the leader of the orchestra.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The prevalent idea at the Olympic appears to be to make it a successful vaudeville theatre, where nothing of a too serious purpose may enter. During the recess it has been decorated in a manner to correspond with the idea, and it is now essentially a light, airy, and pleasant house wherein to pass a few hours agreeably. It opened on the 10th inst. with what is rather in the nature of a preliminary season, as the real business does not begin until the 24th. Tony Pastor's Star Combination Company is the present attraction. The performance at the Olympic during the coming season will consist principally of variety entertainments, but preliminary to these it is intended to present a short comedy, which will be compressed into the acting space of one hour. A regular company has been engaged, which comprises the following members: Miss Ada Richmond, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Fannie Montague, Miss Gertie Granville, Miss Ada Farwell, Miss Emma Myers, and Messrs. Barney and Rickey, James Vincent, Billy Gray, J. McAndrews, A. J. Talbot, Joe Lang, A. Leavitt, W. Fleming, J. Farwell, W. Reed, J. O'Niel, E. Gooding, J. Myers, Eugene Blitz, S. Holdworth, and Johnny Allen. La petite Pauline and Miss Sadie O'Niel have also been engaged, the one for songs and dances, and the other for clog dances. The duties of Acting Manager devolve upon Mr. E. W. Wolcott, and Mr. Richard Morrissey occupies the position of Treasurer.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The Theatre Comique, like the Olympic, has gone through a process of renovation during the recess, and it is now opened with pretty much the same aims as that establishment. While furnishing a variety entertainment, the professed desire of the management is to exclude everything which might be deemed in any way objectionable, and to make it a place of light and interesting entertainment that ladies and children may visit freely. If this purpose is carried out, the theatre will deserve the patronage of the public. Many old favorites have already appeared, and others will appear in the future. As frequent change is a necessity of variety entertainments, and as engagements are not usually made long ahead, a complete indication of the season's programme would be impossible.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Globe Theatre, Broadway, is yet another variety establishment that claims the patronage of the public on the ground of a good entertainment, free from objectionable matter. The manager, Mr. Butler, arranged these matters very satisfactorily when in charge of the Metropolitan Theatre, and he seems desirous of following a similar course in the Globe. The programme changes every week, and all the principal variety performers make their appearance from time to time. The Globe, among the theatres of this class, bids fairly for a successful season.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

At the Metropolitan Theatre there is an averagely good variety entertainment, and the "Can-Can," with which the house opened, is still preserved. Of this it must be said that it not merely overleaps the proprieties in a slight measure, but that it is strongly objectionable.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The Bowery has, like many other theatres, gone through its Summer recess, and will come out all the better for the Fall and Winter season. Its *clientele* is numerous, and the strong sensational drama, which best wins its favor, will be chiefly presented.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Nobody seems willing to take any risk in respect to the Grand Opera-house, and thus one of the finest theatres in the City is abandoned at a time when all the others are opening their doors.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Di Murska Concert Company will give the opening concert of the season in this city on the 21st of September. It is the intention of the company to make a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. It is composed of three vocalists and accompanist and three instrumental performers. Mlle. Di Murska heads off the list as soprano. She will be assisted by Ferranti, the buffo baritone, and the tenor will be either Piazza or Della Rocca. The instrumentalists are Mlle. Teresa Careno (pianist) and M. Lauret, (violinist,) both of whom were with the Patti and Mario troupe, and Signor Gaetano Braga, (alto.) Mr. Rimbelisk is the accompanist. The choicest selections of Italian, French, and German opera music will be given to the public. Mr. De Vivo is the manager of the company.... Mlle. Heilbron, the distinguished but youthful pianist, recently arrived in this City. We believe it is her intention to give concerts in Steinway Hall. Mlle. Heilbron's performances in England received the most eulogistic notices in the newspapers, and in some of the Dublin journals they wrote pretty acrostics on the lady's name.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The following Americans were registered at the banking-house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, for the week ending July 30, 1874:

New-York—Mr. T. Hemingway, Mr. A. M. Hays, Mr. James Hartshorne, Mr. E. H. Denslow, Mr. H. Tileston, Mr. J. N. Aronson, Mr. Whitewright, Mr. J. H. Righter, Mr. P. P. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Lake, Mr. G. S. Lake, Mr. L. G. Lake, Mr. A. S. Pellegrin, Mrs. C. B. White, Mrs. J. A. White, Miss A. M. White, Mr. C. H. Andisson, Mrs. B. S. Walcott, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Millard, Mr. W. R. Houghtaling, Miss M. Houghtaling, Mr. J. Van Schaick and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Houghtaling, Mr. F. K. Hays.

Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Chipman, Mr. E. A. Rockhill, Mr. J. H. Clark, Mrs. S. A. Caldwell, Miss F. E. Caldwell, Mr. H. B. Tyler, Mr. W. H. Gaw, Mr. A. Delacourt, Mrs. G. M. Jones, Mrs. G. A. Landell, Miss Mary B. Landell, Miss Florence Landell, Miss Helen Landell, Mr. W. I. Landell, Mr. William M. Bunn, Prof. J. L. Street, Mr. J. Blackiston, Mr. R. Glendimming, Mr. Geo. W. Farr, Mr. S. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ellison, Miss A. B. Ellison, Miss A. D. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Knight, Miss M. S. Garrett, Miss M. J. Jacques, Mr. Allen Evans, Miss Evans, Mr. Thomas D. Pearce, Miss H. E. Jones, Mr. J. G. Mitchell, Mrs. A. G. Elliott, Mrs. L. H. Bruner, Mr. J. N. Dryburg, Dr. J. J. Kirkbride, Mr. W. H. Tompkins, Mr. H. Samuel, Mr. G. S. Gerhard, Mr. C. H. Townsend, Miss E. Sartain, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gerhard, Miss E. N. Pepper, Miss F. P. Pepper, Mr. E. Borda, Mr. R. H. Morgan, Mr. H. C. Stevenson, Mr. George Gay, Mr. C. E. Wild, Mr. W. H. Gumbes, Mr. E. K. Taylor, Mr. R. Fraser, Mr. E. Kennedy, Mr. S. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bunting, Mr. A. A. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright, Miss Mary Ellison.

Boston—Mrs. O. J. Lewis, Miss Fannie Potter, Miss Ella T. Stetson, Mr. M. C. Smith, Mr. G. C. Powers, Mr. J. A. Brown.

Auburn—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Terrill, Mr. C. M. Howlet.

Brooklyn—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Porter, Mr. C. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Messenger.

Baltimore—Mr. C. Volkmar and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Barringer.

Chicago—Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Rev. W. A. Spencer, Mr. F. S. Evans.

Columbus—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutcheson.

Chester—Mr. Jas. Ledward.

Greenbay—Mr. R. B. Kellogg.

Hartford—Mr. C. M. Beach, Mr. W. McWhinster.

Milwaukee—Mr. H. H. Camp.

New-Bradford—Mr. and Mrs. R. Earle.

New-Haven—Mr. W. B. Bristol and family.

Paris—Mr. J. B. Porter, Mr. L. Belrose.

Pittsburg—Mr. J. T. Speer.

Pine Bluff, Ark—Mr. M. P. Morrell, Mr. A. M. Morrell.

St. Louis—Mr. T. W. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennett.

Springfield—Mr. Hugh Donelly, Miss Mary Coleman, Miss Bridget Coleman.

Washington—Mr. J. W. Botiler, Mrs. M. M. Carter, Miss Jessie M. Carter.

Worcester—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Lee.

THE "WASHERWOMAN" COSTUME.

The Paris correspondent of the *Queen* (London) writes: "In Worth's show-rooms, however, there is always something fresh to note, as there is so much invention in the composition of his dresses. For small dinner parties and afternoon receptions our famous man-milliner has composed the most stylish toilette conceivable. It is called the 'laveuse' costume, and is in the Louis XVI. style; the material is pale green foulard, shot with pale blue, and studded all over with Pompadour flowerets. The skirt is bordered with a plaiting, striped with blue, and between every stripe there is a line of small rosebuds. Above this plaiting, but in front only, there are three wide bands of bottle-green velvet, fastened down at each side with green velvet bows. The 'laveuse' tunic is looped up squarely in front, exactly as peasant girls tuck up their skirts when they go to wash, and it has broad green velvet revers all round it. Very wide, square basques fall over this tunic; they are piped with bottle-green velvet, and three velvet bows are arranged as a ladder in the centre. The bodice has a basque at the back, fastened at the edge as well as at the waist, with a velvet bow; a narrow plaiting forms a square ornament on the front of the bodice. The sleeves terminate with a plaiting which matches that round the skirt, and also with a revers which gives the effect of the sleeves being turned up at the wrist. Green velvet round the throat, velvet plaiting upon the sleeves, and velvet waistband and sash. A small Marie Antoinette mantelet accompanies this costume. It is made with a hood, and has a velvet bow with long ends at the back, and a plaiting of foulard all round. The bonnet worn with this 'laveuse' toilet is either made of foulard to match the dress, and trimmed with bottle-green velvet, or of coarse straw, and then it is called the 'Henrietta hat;' the brim is turned up, both in front and at the back, in the Auvergnat style; the coronet in front is either brown or green velvet, and the crown also is gathered velvet. All round the crown a cravat of white batiste, edged with Valenciennes lace, is carelessly rolled; the two ends falling on the hair. A large black velvet bow is likewise fastened upon the hair. A similar style of hat is also made with the brim turned downward all round, and bound with black velvet. These hats, although characterized by extreme simplicity, have an originality of their own, which the addition of either a flower or a feather would quite destroy. The Henriette hat in sailor blue velvet is likewise extremely pretty."

SUIT FOR SEVEN MILLIONS.

ACTION AGAINST THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PRACTICES.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 8.

An action was commenced in the Fifteenth District Court yesterday by Michael Reese against the California Pacific Railroad Company, Milton S Latham, John B. Frisbie, D. W. C. Haskin, J. P. Jackson, J. M. Ryder, L. C. Fowler, and others, to recover $7,000,000 on account of certain alleged fraudulent transactions. This action has been commenced by the plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other stockholders in the company who may feel inclined to co-operate with him and pay their pro rata of expenses incurred during the progress and until the settlement of the suit. Plaintiff avers in his complaint that he is the owner of two hundred shares of stock in said corporation, and that on the 4th of January, 1874, a contract was entered into between De Witt C. Haskin, of Marysville, contractor, and the California Pacific Railroad Company and James P. Flint. The party of the first part covenanting and agreeing to construct the California Pacific Railroad from a point near Vallejo to a point at or near the City of Sacramento, and also from a convenient junction with said line to the City of Marysville, including all bridges, &c., agreeing to furnish at his own expense all the means and material necessary therefor, together with the rolling stock, cars, engines and equipments. All the work was to be done within three years, and to cost $5,250,000—$225,000 to be paid in bonds of the company, with coupons or interest warrants attached, and $3,000,000 in full-paid stock of the company. It was further provided that Haskin and Flint should be entitled to demand from the company one-half of the compensation whenever the railroad should be completed from its Vallejo terminus to its terminus at Sacramento. Flint further agreed to pay Haskin whatever moneys might be disbursed by him. On the 29th of September, 1866, Haskin assigned to J. M. Ryder one-half of his interest in the contract, and on the 8th of October, 1866, Ryder assigned to Wm. F. Roelofson one-half of his interest therein, and since that time, and until and after the pretended completion of said railroad, the said Roelofson, Ryder and Haskin were substituted to all the rights, duties, and obligations of the parties in the contract. All the time Haskins was owner of a large majority of all the stock in the corporation, and until the amalgamation of the two companies referred to. Haskin, Roelofson and Ryder were the owners of and voted upon nearly all the capital stock of the company, only 500 shares remaining that did not belong to them. The California Pacific Railroad Extension Company was incorporated on the 14th of April, 1849, for the ostensible purpose of building a railroad commencing at Napa Junction, to Calistoga, and thence through Sonoma County, via Knight's Valley, to a point at or near Healdsburg; also through Sonoma County, via the Sonoma Valley, Santa Rosa Valley, and Russian River Valley to a point at or near Cloverdale, the length of said road to be 140 miles. The plaintiff alleges that this corporation was never formed with a bona-fide intention on the part of Roelofson, Haskin, Jackson, Ryan, and their associates, but solely and exclusively for the purpose of carrying out fraudulent intentions, works, acts, and schemes. On March 24, 1869, the defendants addressed a communication to the President and Directors of the California Pacific Railroad Company, setting forth their project; but their representations are declared false and made for the purpose of fraud. Their statement that they had bought the Napa Valley Railroad, its franchises and rolling stock was not true, neither was it true that they intended to carry out the works specified in the proposition. Further, they had not bought, as alleged, or secured the control of the Sonoma Valley Railroad, or any part thereof, or any other railroad in Sonoma County, and the proposition was only made for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining for their own uses the credit of the California Pacific Railroad Company and of using the bonds guaranteed by the said company, for their personal private interest. It is further alleged that through the procurement and fraud of the said Roelofson and his associates, and the connivance of the Directors, the California Pacific Railroad Company guaranteed bonds to the Extension Company to the amount of $3,500,000; that through this guarantee many parties were induced to subscribe to the stock of the company, and that the plaintiff is owner of 200 shares. The actual indebtedness of the company, all told, is: For mortgage bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, $2,225,000; extension bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, $3,500,000; outstanding income bonds, bearing ten per cent. interest, $1,000,000; second mortgage bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, $1,600,000. The last-mentioned bonds are guaranteed by the Central Pacific Railroad, and are, indeed, no part of the cost of the building of the road, but are, in fact, a portion of the price the Central managers paid for the stock of the California Pacific shareholders.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A church was struck by lightning at Tremont, a village eight miles north of Springfield, Ohio, about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, during a heavy rain and thunder storm. While many people were gathering at the Mount Calvary Church to witness the interment of the child of Mr. Joseph Smith, of Springfield, a heavy thunder-storm arose quite suddenly in the west, accompanied by wind, lightning, and heavy peals of thunder. Shortly before the arrival of the procession a terrific stroke was heard, and several houses in the vicinity of the church received severe shocks. At the time of the discharge there were a dozen ladies standing in the vestibule of the church, directly under the cupola and spire, from which a lightning-rod descends, but which failed to conduct the whole current, thus allowing a considerable amount of electricity to descend upon the unfortunate occupants of the vestibule, prostrating them in a general heap. No apparent injury was done to the building. The number of persons more or less injured were nine—a few severely, and the balance slightly. The ladies more seriously injured were Miss Ida, youngest daughter of Mr. Silas H. Gard, Mrs. C. F. Rohner, Mrs. Nancy Myer, two Misses Nichols. Those less severely hurt were Mrs. J. L. Oliver, Mrs. Mary Sayer, Miss Ross, Bell Kiser, and Miss Nettie Dibert.

DEATH OF A MASSACHUSETTS LADY.

The death of the wife of Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, is announced. The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says:

"The death of Mrs. Josiah Quincy deprives Boston of one more of those kindly, unassuming ladies who have done as much to give the city a name for good works as men that have their names more frequently in the newspapers or sit in the places of power. Mrs. Quincy was a Miss Miller, remarkable in her youth for beauty, and all her life for cheerfulness and good sense, and for being the friend of so many excellent persons, and so ready to aid in their benevolent schemes. When the new method of teaching deaf-mutes to speak was on trial before the Legislature in 1867, Mrs. Quincy assisted at the decisive moment by opening her parlors to Miss Rogers and her half-dozen pupils, who there exhibited to the skeptical legislators what patience and common sense and affection can do to overcome a defect of nature. Few who saw and heard it will ever forget the conversation in that Boston drawing-room, between a lad of seventeen and a girl of sixteen, both perfectly deaf, yet both talking fluently and understanding each other. It converted Senators and Representatives by the dozen; and Mrs. Quincy's levee led directly to the incorporation of the Clarke Institution, and to the adoption there of the method of teaching by articulation. Yet this lady had only a general interest in the matter, and a respect for the memory of her friend, Horace Mann, who had assured her that the dumb could be taught to speak."

BISMARCK AND THE CATHOLICS.

A letter from the Bavarian Palatinate of the 18th inst. says that "in no part of Germany did the news of the attack on Prince Bismarck cause more excitement, or its failure excite greater satisfaction, than in the Bavarian Rhine Palatinate, which, with few exceptions, is now thoroughly national in feeling and opinion. From numerous places, from public meetings, educational associations, societies of all sorts, and from private persons, congratulatory messages were sent by telegraph to the Prince Chancellor, in which open expression was given to the feelings of detestation of the criminal deed, joy over its non-success, and hope that the great statesman may yet be long able to work for the good of Germany. Telegrams of this sort were dispatched from Kaiserlautern, Speyer, Dürkheim, Frankenthal, Zweibrücken, Winnweiler, and many other places. Missives of another character, however, would also seem to continue to be sent anonymously. One which purported to emanate from Roman Catholics was printed lately. The *North German Gazette* has since printed another, undated, and bearing the post-mark of Hanover, which professed to come from the Social Democrats, and which was one 'among others' which have been addressed to the Chancellor. It was to the following effect: 'Our magistrate and college have sent you an address of congratulation on your escape from the bullet. That you may not suppose that is the real sentiment, I tell you there are thousands who wish the ball had been better directed, because of the crimes of which you are guilty

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 16, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*
5. JUNE 15.—*Church of the Divine Paternity. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.*
6. JUNE 22.—*The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. Ormiston.*
7. JUNE 29.—*The Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Taylor.*
8. JULY 6.—*The Seventh Street M. E. Church, Rev. William P. Corbit.*
9. JULY 13.—*All Saints' Church, Rev. W. L. Dunnell.*
10. JULY 20.—*The Pilgrim Baptist Church, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard.*
11. JULY 27.—*Old St. Paul's Church, Rev. James Mulchahey.*
12. AUG. 3.—*The Church of the Strangers, Rev. Dr. Deems.*
13. AUG. 10—*The Westminster Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Mathews.*

The fourteenth article of the series will be printed to-morrow, and will consist of a history of the Forsyth Street M. E. Church, with a sketch of the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Barnhart.

The rate of mortality in the City continues abnormally high. During the week ending August 8, 720 deaths occurred, and for the week ending yesterday there are reported 722 deaths. The mortality for two weeks running has thus been equal to an annual rate of 37 per 1,000. Though this represents a slight improvement as compared with the closing weeks of July, it is much higher than might be expected from the comparatively low temperature and generally favorable conditions for health which have prevailed during the present month. As in the first week of August, it is to be feared that more than half of the deaths of last week will be found to have occurred among children under five years of age.

In the report adopted by the Commissioners of Charities, Mr. STERN makes some sensible suggestions on a subject which has been frequently alluded to in these columns—the necessity of establishing work-shops where convicts could be profitably and usefully employed. To the failure of the Board of Apportionment to furnish means for equipping such work-shops is ascribed the inability of the Commissioners to supply them. We are not aware that an estimate for any such purpose was ever inserted in the budget of the department; and if the Commissioners make a direct demand, under this head, we think that public opinion will sustain them in getting it carried through. There are a number of more or less able-bodied inmates of the workhouse who ought also to be employed in productive labor, and the preliminary expenditure for both classes of residents on the island need not be large. After the workshops have been established they ought to become a source of revenue. Let the Commissioners assume the responsibility of making such enterprises pay, and they will find but little difficulty in obtaining the the funds for organizing them.

According to a correspondent of the Utica *Herald*, the efforts of certain Democratic politicians to secure the nomination for Governor to Chief Justice CHURCH has a [illegible]. Mr. CHURCH's elevation to the head of the Court of Appeals in 1869 was due to a desire to get him out of the way, and the proposal to place him at the head of the Democratic State ticket this Fall is said to be dictated by a similar feeling. The Democrats rather count on defeat; and defeat would be likely to destroy Mr. CHURCH's chance of further political advancement. All this, however, proceeds on the supposition that Chief Justice CHURCH is an exceedingly strong candidate for any position to which he might be nominated. The fact is that it is only his recent abstinence from political contests which has served to conceal his many vulnerable points—as we may some of these days show more at large.

The special committee appointed some time since by the Legislature of New-Hampshire to investigate the affairs of the First National Savings Bank of Concord, in that State, has made a sharp and decisive report severely arraigning the Trustees and Bank Commissioners for neglect of duty. WILLIAM W. STORRS, the bank's Treasurer, was, in a period of five years, a defaulter to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars. The legislative investigators claim that the Committee of Bank Trustees, in its failure to make careful examination of the books of the bank and to discover the defalcation, was "guilty of gross negligence which does not admit of apology;" and they condemn the Bank Commissioners almost as roundly. They animadvert in the strongest terms upon the lenient treatment accorded the defaulter, and blame the Trustees for not having him punished as a common felon. A few such reports as this would tend largely to decrease the number of cases in which "irregularities" in banks are treated with altogether too much leniency.

THE OLD PATHS.

We venture to hope that after all the dreary and disgusting literature of the Beecher scandal have been fairly used up, there will be noticed a strong reaction in the public mind in favor of certain old-fashioned ways of speaking and acting which the chief actors in the affair have more or less conspicuously disregarded. The morbid anatomy of a character like Mrs. TILTON's, for example, though by no means an edifying study for the youth of the period, ought to set people a-thinking about the influences under which such a character was developed. Brought up on principles avowedly religious, and living amid an atmosphere of peculiarly exalted religious feeling, this hapless lady slid into habits of thinking that might be expected to accompany the constant perusal of books like the *Confessions* of ROUSSEAU, and became ultimately afflicted with a confusion of moral ideas worthy of a bewildered student of DUMAS *fils*. The emotional extravagances of Mrs. TILTON might be satisfactorily accounted for by defects in her own organization but for the fact that the stronger minds associated with the case give evidence of being injuriously affected by similar influences. A strained, unnatural mode of expressing himself, born of a morbidly sensitive way of looking at commonplace events, has been the source of more than half the difficulties surrounding Mr. BEECHER's complete vindication. The heroics of Mr. TILTON, the extraordinary kind of social strategy which appears to have been practiced by Mr. MOULTON, even the inflated gossip of the prying Mr. CARPENTER, all bear the marks of a curiously melodramatic style of intercourse, and a mischievously sensational way of dealing with some of the gravest issues affecting human welfare.

While it may be as yet too early to precisely apportion the grievous lack of moral principle which underlies the complications of the case, enough has been admitted on all sides to leave no doubt about the pretty impartially distributed lack of common sense. No unusual amount of that useful quality would have enabled Mr. BEECHER to break through the meshes which guile and circumstance appear to have woven around him. Assuming that Mr. MOULTON, who rather traded on his reputation for worldly shrewdness, behaved with some kind of honest intention throughout this unhappy business—it is obvious enough that the display of some vigorous good sense on his part would long ago have brought his friends on either side to a perception of the true relations in which they stood to each other. As for Mr. TILTON, we fear that his characteristic infirmity lay rather deeper than this, and consisted in a "want of decency" which was long ago declared to presuppose a "want of sense."

The slightest attention to the curious literature of the case will suggest the reflection that forced and stilted habits of expression are the outcome of a certain morbid cast of mind, and are apt to be associated with a perverted type of conduct. Truthfulness and sobriety of intellectual temper are as necessary to maintain as right principles and pure tastes, for the mind that harbors exaggerated and unnaturally exciting ideas is very likely to perceive the rules of ordinary morality through a grossly distorted medium. Sensational literature, sensational plays, sensational religion, are partly the product of a deceased craving after mental stimulants, but they have tended of course to whet the appetites that feed on them, and to breed new and strange types of intellectual and moral dissipation. It is an abuse of language to talk as if the departure from truth of thought and expression characteristic of our time could be explained by reference to a certain exuberance of the poetical or imaginative temperament. The fact is that nothing is further removed from the legitimate exercise of the poetic faculty, nothing has less affinity with the productions of the great masters of imaginative composition, than the coarse and materialistic sensationalism of the present day. There is no more certain indication of an absence of true spiritual feeling than the mixing up of sensuous passion with the highest and holiest attachment of which the human soul is capable. Whether we find it in the hysterical nun who originated the Romish fable of the Sacred Heart, or in some weakly sentimental votary of a purer faith, it is none the less an evidence of mental and spiritual disease.

Some tangible illustration of truths like these is worth a score of homilies upon them, and various phases of the BEECHER case have helped to press home the justice of many a protest against the pernicious effects of all types of sensationalism which had else gone unheeded. The sanctity of the marriage tie will also, it may fairly be hoped, be more jealously guarded than ever against all insidious attacks, now that the danger of tampering with it has received such painful illustration. Said Mr. BEECHER, the other day:

> "I stand on the New-England doctrine in which I was brought up, that it is best for a man to have one wife, and that he stay by her, and that he do not meddle with his neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation of the free love doctrine that I have seen in theory, and I abhor every advocate of the free love doctrine that I have known."

Such sound sense and sound Gospel let us trust that the Pastor of Plymouth Church may be long spared to preach, with all the added fervor derived from contact with the misery and ruin which have sprung from trifling with both. Chastened and sobered by such experience, we can hardly conceive the BEECHER of to-day assisting at such a ceremony as the death-bed marriage of RICHARDSON, or permitting himself to talk about that person's "truth and honor," "in the whole of his fatal affection" for another man's wife. Society is certainly in no mood to be so tolerant of any such exhibition as it was five years ago, and thus to the character of the mass, as to that of the individual, a striking revelation of the tendency of false principles brings both enlightenment and healthy loathing.

THE CARE OF HEALTH.

Some weeks ago we reprinted an article from the *Pall Mall Gazette* entitled, "Turning Points in Physical Life." It was a very wise and suggestive article, and any one who read it with care is not likely to forget the lessons which it taught. The writer showed how much may be done by every man for himself toward the preservation of his health, and he incidentally said that at the age of forty or thereabouts most of us could tell pretty accurately of what complaints we should die, "barring accidents."

This doubtless seemed to many persons rather a startling remark, even with the important limitation touching accidents, which the writer doubtless meant to include the unlooked-for outbreaks of epidemics and similar disasters, as well as the ordinary accidents by flood and field. But, startling as the saying may seem, it is doubtless very near the truth. After a man has lived forty years in the world, he has found out his vulnerable point, and knows the corner round which his enemy is always lurking, in readiness to attack him. In the strongest piece of machinery there is generally a weak place, although it may not always be detected. Yet, observed or unobserved, it is there, and will produce its effects sooner or later. And how to guard against its consequences—how to stave off that break-down which it is eventually destined to produce—is, after all, the great secret of taking care of one's health. The writer whose article we quoted a little while ago gave many hints on this subject, some of which were very valuable, while a few must, for the generality of mankind, be set aside as impracticable. They might be beneficial if they could be carried out; but the difficulty is that they cannot be carried out. It is like the advice so often given by doctors to sick persons, to take change of air and a long holiday. But these remedies—doubtless the most potent of all which are known to medical men—are beyond the reach of nine-tenths of mankind. And therefore it is often necessary to get on without them.

Any one who has watched the growth of children is well aware of the difficulty of preserving a continuous state of good health. From the cradle to the grave all kinds of maladies beset the path. The utmost care of children will not always ward off the foe, as too many of us know to our sorrow. It may be said that the children who receive less care sometimes get on better, and the poor bare-footed and ragged children of the street are pointed to in verification of the remark. But how many children of this kind sink into the grave almost unnoticed? The mortality returns of this very Summer in New-York show that hundreds disappear in the struggle; it is only the strongest who survive. When the dangerous period of childhood is passed, with all its attendant diseases, there is still many a rock ahead. In the midst of apparent good health, a flaw appears which is perhaps destined to exercise its influence throughout the remainder of existence. Nor can all the "rules" ever devised by physiologists or philosophers guard against such evils as these. "Rise early," say some—and yet early rising may sometimes be positively injurious. In like manner, even exercise is not always beneficial. Experienced observers like Dr. HAMMOND say that the occasional use of alcoholic liquors may do good rather than harm, while others look upon even a moderate use of them as absolutely fatal to prolonged health. Whatever the truth may be on that subject, there can be no doubt that temperance is the surest road to health, although even when we lay that down as an axiom, somebody may bring forward a long list of exceptions. We have all known exceedingly temperate men whose collapse was very sudden. And perhaps we all know men who are far from temperate and who yet live on in boisterous health. But such exceptions prove nothing, since it cannot be doubted that temperance in all things is more conducive to good health and enjoyment than excesses. And if a man cannot keep well by leading a temperate life, drunkenness or dissipation will certainly not help him.

After all, the number of thoroughly healthy men or women in the world is exceedingly small—so small that it would astonish us if we could only ascertain it. An enormous proportion of the hard work of life is done by machinery which can only be described as being in a rickety condition. The amount of nervous energy sometimes possessed by persons whose bodily health is of the poorest kind, must often have surprised us all. They seem as though a puff of wind would sweep them away, and yet they outlive storms before which many an apparently invincible frame is obliged to yield. Such men, as a rule, know just how far their strength will carry them, and seldom make too great a demand upon it. They "humor" the weak place. And this is, perhaps, as great a secret in the art of taking care of one's self as any other that can be named. For the rest, it is as well to give no unnecessary thought to the subject—a condition of mind which may be aided by the reflection that we are all as travelers who cannot foresee at what part of the road our journey will suddenly come to an end, and who can only hope that when the last stage is reached we shall find rest and peace.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The outline which we recently gave of the remarkable progress and energy exhibited in the Church of England has, we are glad to find, served to arouse a new degree of interest in the Protestant community as to the condition of the churches here. The letter from Mr. CORBIERE, which we publish to-day, contains a suggestion which, while it strikes a weak point in the Protestant Episcopal communion, proposes also a remedy, and therefore fully merits the attention which we ask for it. Although there are greater differences between the Anglican Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church than many people suppose, there is still a bond of sympathy between them, arising out of the history of the more recent body, which deserves notice when the progress of either is under consideration. Each, too, may derive lessons from the experiences of the other; and it seems that Mr. CORBIERE's proposal is amply illustrated by various experiments that have been made in the Church of England, all of which have been attended with marked success.

It is not necessary here to define the many points of difference between the formularies of the two Churches, even if space would permit. They, however, were much more numerous than were actually required by the political changes involved in the American Declaration of Independence. In many respects they are such as would probably satisfy many members of the Dissenting body in England now; but, although much progress must be noted, it does not appear that they have sufficed to give to the Protestant Episcopal Church that degree of development, compared with other denominations, which we recorded recently in the case of the older Church. Formerly the dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church corresponded with the divisions of the States. It was not till 1835 that this arrangement was interfered with by the separation of Western New-York into a distinct diocese. There are now forty-one dioceses, exclusive of the missions in the Territories and abroad, the total number of Bishops being fifty-four. Upon minor matters it is not easy to arrive at accuracy. For example, the number of priests and deacons in 1873 we find variously given as 2,938 by one authority, 3,043 by another, and 3,055 by a third. There are about 2,700 parishes and 246,051 communicants, the total amount of contributions in aid of the Church throughout the States and Territories being $7,187,417, of which the diocese of New-York gave $949,061, of Western New-York $209,312, and of Long Island $493,692.

This City has seventy-five Protestant Episcopal churches and chapels, of which Trinity stands first as representing the richest endowment. The value of the Trinity estate is put down at between seven and eight millions of dollars; but this is without taking into consideration those portions which yield no return, including the church-yards of Trinity and St. Paul's, Trinity Cemetery, at Carmansville, and the burial-ground on Hudson street. The revenues are estimated at about $500,000, all of which is expended in the management of the estate, in aiding poor churches, in supporting the clergy, and in purposes of charity.

But notwithstanding this apparently large amount of church accommodation in the City, the feature of which our correspondent complains in the management is one that is very generally felt. The poor are practically excluded from the churches by the system of renting or purchasing seats which, with a few praiseworthy exceptions, generally prevails. That this system is an unsound one is admitted; but there are many reasons which we need not enumerate why it has been maintained. The question which Mr. CORBIERE suggests applies to the finding a remedy for the evil involved, and a provision for those persons to attend church who cannot pay for the privilege. His proposal is one which, properly carried out, ought to succeed. In our remarks last week upon the results of introducing the offertory system, we showed the immense success which had attended it in the poorest districts in England. Errors are apt to arise in referring to the endowments of the Anglican Church. These do not suffice to cover one-third of the expenses. The balance comes from the laity. A very large number of the churches most recently built have no share in any endowment whatever. They have been erected from funds obtained by voluntary contributions, and they are maintained by the offertory. The seats are all free. Persons give what they choose. Very few give nothing, but as a rule the collections are made up of very small amounts—pennies are most numerous. These churches are usually crowded at every service. Many of them have been placed in the poorest neighborhoods, but all have been the means of accomplishing a large amount of good, and none have in any degree failed. The offertory is divided between the clergy, the poor, and the church, sometimes in equal proportions; but this is a matter of detail about which some differences of custom prevail. It is regulated by the vestry and church-wardens, and must depend upon incidental circumstances which will probably suggest themselves to the mind of the reader.

When, however, the general principle upon which these churches are conducted has been found to be successful in practice, as well as sound in theory, on one side of the Atlantic, we see no reason why they should not be equally successful if generally adopted on the other. The offer—for it is more than a proposal—which Mr. CORBIERE makes is worthy the consideration of the friends of the Church. We should be glad to see the wants of the poor in this matter of public worship more closely attended to, and, although a short time might be necessary to enable a new congregation to realize their duties under the offertory system, we cannot doubt that churches for the people conducted upon that basis would be not only well supported, but also productive of great public benefit.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly of France, which began its sessions in the theatre at Bordeaux in 1871, while the Prussians were at the gates of Paris, and the young Republic was struggling under the weight of the defeat and humiliation into which the Second Empire had plunged it, has had ample time to learn exactly what is necessary for progress in the country, but has not profited by the lesson. It is still a kind of political jungle through which parties wander at their own fierce will, and which resounds day and night to the roars of the hungry and discontented. It delights in "incidents," which mainly consist of personal quarrels and in "interpellations" which check the progress of real business for months. Intolerant, inconsistent, and fickle as the wind, it has become the sport and by-word of sober-minded people in France, and serves as the object of Germany's daily derision. The sprightly ancient "chief of executive power," whose piping voice had wonderful influence in calming the grosser passions of this tumultuous assemblage, and who could now and then induce it to listen to reason, has been succeeded by a frosty soldier, who will not compromise his dignity by daily presence among the mob, and who, perhaps, despairs of ever seeing peace and harmonious action evolved from the chaos which now reigns at Versailles. The few sages who occupy seats in the Assembly rarely open their mouths, and the presiding officer does naught but pound sonorously with his mallet, and threaten to suspend the session each time that a fresh quarrel throws the "august body" of legislators into new confusion.

Since the country has been audacious enough to manifest its desire for the dissolution of the Assembly, the disorder at Versailles has been greater than ever. The folly of expecting reform from the unwieldy body of seven hundred and fifty members, divided into almost one-tenth as many factions, is every hour more apparent. Recrimination is the order of the day; threats and opprobrious epithets are as freely offered from the tribune now as when, in the bitter moments at Bordeaux, Republicans and Bonapartists hissed in each other's faces, and Right and Left joined in alternate howls of mockery and defiance. The journalists of Paris, grown bolder than of old in their critical remarks on the legislative hodge-podge at Versailles, fill the columns of their papers with savage sentences which serve only to madden the legislators criticised, and to prompt a continuance of the régime of inaction. When the Assembly adjourned, at the beginning of this month, the critic of the *Opinion Nationale* hurled after the retreating members this rebuke, which sums up the situation: "The disorder of ideas, the obliteration of political sense, are such that, even in the tribune, legislators make a litter of all the essential conditions of parliamentary government." The only remedy for such an unhappy condition of affairs would seem to be the dissolution of the Assembly. For more than three years that body has done little save to nullify the progress which the people of France would willingly have made. It has been a stumbling-block to reform; a constant source of encouragement to ambitious schemers; the only place in France in which the adherents of the ex-Empire have been able to get a hearing; and a check on the growth of decentralization and true republican feeling throughout its native country. It should have been dissolved as soon as it had decided upon peace with Germany and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine; its work was then over, and it should have made way for the Moderate Republicans, who would perhaps have replaced it by a Senate and House of Representatives, as suggested by LABOULAYE.

A clever Frenchman once said that "the only permanent institution in France is the state of siege." It is curious to note that the single objection which a certain timorous class now has to the immediate dissolution of the Assembly is a lurking fear that nothing but a dictatorship will be put in its place. This sentiment is singularly reflected in some of the leading Paris journals. "The Assembly," says one writer, in grandiloquent phrase, "is the counterpoise, the limitation of the arbitrariness which allows of the state of siege." This is absurd. The Assembly is the counterpoise of nothing whatever. It is a political monstrosity, fit only to mock at. It hinders intrigue much less than it helps it. As it has adjourned for several months, the timorous class beseeches the "permanent commission," which the Assembly has left behind it to keep a watchful eye on intriguers, and to be guided by the force of public opinion, which has already thwarted several monarchical plots. But the "permanent commission" is quite as much a monstrosity as the body which gave it birth. It has no real power in the direction of affairs; it cannot call the Ministry to account; it can only, in case of an extraordinary emergency, summon the Assembly into extra session; and that would be a poor service to the country. President MACMAHON is manifestly likely to leave everything, so far as any action of his is concerned, *in statu quo* until the Assembly returns from its vacation. He finds it impossible to adopt any policy of action without the co-operation of that Assembly, as long as it is permitted to exist. So France must really remain, hands tied, in the "state of siege" declared some time since, until the legislators of Versailles are ready to resume business.

This is a very humiliating position for a great people. The timorous think it is even dangerous, so tortured are they by fears of intrigues which may have time to mature during this long pause in the political hubbub. But the real danger which all Frenchmen truly desirous of maintaining republicanism have to fear is the return of the Assembly, and a new lease of life to it. There can be no safety, no progress, until it is swept away.

ESPIONAGE BY THE PRESS.

While an alleged attempt to curtail the liberties of the press is under discussion, we may as well ask if it is not possible for the press to curb some of its own excesses. It is an alarming fact that most newspapers of the present day seem to have arrived at that point when no citizen has private rights that a reporter is bound to respect. To be sure, as we pointed out the other day, people are themselves much to blame if they allow the nuisance of "interviewing" to grow, and grow without protest or hindrance. If an honest citizen attacked in his own house by a brazen-faced "interviewer," pencil and note-book in hand, and asked to submit to a cross-examination on his private affairs, does not show the interloper the door, he may as well write himself down a coward who deserves to be "interviewed" as long as he has a word to be drawn out of him.

But this "Brooklyn scandal," as we must call it, has brought to the surface a more serious evil than that of "interviewing." The newspaper spy is a more contemptible fellow than the man who boldly enters parlor or bedroom demanding an interview. The Brooklyn business has given rise to a great deal of objectionable influence upon the community, but the espionage which so-called "first-class" newspapers have thought it necessary to establish is one of the worst features of the whole imbroglio. Certain newspapers seem to keep a horde of spies, whose business it is to lie in wait around corners, dog the footsteps of men and women, catch every word of conversation, and parade in the columns of the journals that hire them a minute account of what they have seen and heard through the day. This sort of stuff is detailed in "family" newspapers in place of facts that are not accessible or that do not exist. For example, Mr. MOULTON, the other day, was an object of some curiosity, and one of the journals of the day thus dogged his footsteps and marked his movements.

> "At 4:30 P. M. Mr. MOULTON left his house, No. 49 Remsen street, with his stenographer, JAMES E. MUNSON, of this City. A small black satchel carried by Mr. MUNSON was supposed to carry the statements which Mr. MOULTON would read, and the original letters and documents which he had been called upon to present. Mr. MOULTON was very deliberate in his walk to the place of appointment, although he was an hour and a half behind time, and anxious committeemen had appeared upon the stoop of Mr. STORRS' residence and scanned all the approaches narrowly, looking for their witness. At 4:40 P. M. he entered the house of Mr. STORRS."

Remarkable information. Wonderfully accurate reporter. The world is made better and happier to learn that it was 4:40 P. M. by the clock when Mr. MOULTON entered the house. On the same day, we are informed by another of the same brood, Mr. H. W. SAGE hurried from his office, at "a little before 1 o'clock," to see a member of the committee; he was not to be found, and Mr. SAGE "wended his way slowly"—mark that—"wended his way slowly" back to his store, where he was found by the aforesaid reporter, "engaged in an earnest conversation with"—a man who wanted to buy five thousand feet of clear lumber, probably.

But the newspaper spy does not altogether affect the great men; he condescends to unknown people and those of low degree. He loves a mystery. The other night, we are informed by one of a band of observers, "there was no little stir on the Heights among the few houses of those who are acting parts. Soon after Mr. MOULTON and Gen. B. F. BUTLER had driven to New-York, a messenger took a note from Mr. MOULTON's residence to Mr. BEECHER's, and returned. There was a bright light in his study, and members of the committee and counsel were passing in and out up to a late hour, and the household was not left to itself until nearly 12 o'clock." The great world was relieved to know that this much-vexed household was left to itself at 12 o'clock. And all this was vouchsafed to us in addition to the startling statement that a certain "unknown couple, accompanied by a small boy with a bundle, passed out to Fulton street and took a Court street car." Where did this couple go in that Court street car? What treason, stratagems and spoils accompanied the surreptitious small boy with a bundle?

Another vigilant reporter records his observations thus: "Reportorial curiosity was at its height." Now "reportorial" is a good word; it belongs to a newspaper with a strictly intellectual department; and the "reportorial curiosity" which was at its height arrived at that painful pitch at the hour of "8:30 P. M., when a tall, slim gentleman, with a dark beard, arrived with a petite lady, who was closely veiled, and successfully defied all attempts at recognition." In this emergency the baffled spy fled to the cook—Mr. STORRS' cook—who is described as "a jolly and buxom female," who "had come out to get a breath of fresh air." She relieved the bursting apprehensions of the baffled reporter by telling him that she "didn't care much for these things at all, at all," because "such things didn't occur in the Catholic Church." Excellent and accomplished familiar of our coming American Cardinal!

Leaving the reporter who informed an expectant public that the Monday night session would be a short one, because Mr. SAGE's driver had told him he was ordered to be in waiting at 8 o'clock P. M., we have only time to glance at the "brother of J. G. BENNETT." This distinguished youth, who represented the intellectual department of a contemporary, demanded an interview with Mr. TILTON. He was mildly shown the door, the master of the house going out at the same time. Returning later, the uninterviewed man found the "brother of BENNETT" sitting in the parlor from which he had been ejected, playing on the piano, probably Senator SCHURZ's "Heart Bowed Down." Mr. TILTON remonstrated; the spy retorted and was seized roughly by the arm. "Yah! yah! what are you going to do with me?" howled the "brother of BENNETT." And when told that he was to be taken to the station-house, he broke and fled, leaving behind a pair of gum shoes and an umbrella as abandoned camp equipage. This sort of thing is what the "gentlemen of the press" have been serving up to their readers every morning in lieu of news. We hear a good deal nowadays about the mission of the press. Is it to be a spy upon everybody who is unfortunate enough to have the remotest connection with any subject exciting public interest?

TAXATION OF BANK STOCK.

A test case in regard to the taxation of national bank stock in this State has been made up in Albany. The *Argus* gives the following in regard to it: "Owners of bank stock have for years complained that they were being assessed largely in excess of their relative proportion. The State law provides that national bank stock shall be assessed at the same ratio as other property; and the national law provides that national bank stock shall be subject to State taxation not exceeding the rate imposed upon other banks. It is claimed that these laws are violated. Efforts have been made by bankers to secure a remedy of the alleged inequality, which have failed, and finally it has been determined to bring the matter before the courts, in the only way it can be speedily and effectually done. To this end, Mr. C. P. Williams, Cashier of the Albany National Exchange Bank, notified the Receiver of Taxes that he should not pay the assessment upon his bank stock, at the same time stating to that officer that of course he knew his duty, and must proceed in its discharge. Consequently, the necessary proceedings were taken to enforce collection, Mr. Williams bidding in certain household property offered for sale, and thus a case was made up for the courts. His attorneys are Hon. Matthew Hale, of this city, and Hon. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse. It is expected [illegible] of the United States before final decision. We understand that the Assessors submitted the case to the Controller, who informed them that the law required them to assess the stock at its full value, and hence the Assessors did not feel at liberty to make any change in the assessment. To this the response of Mr. Williams is, that the law is enforced against bank stockholders, but violated with regard to every one else. As illustrating the enormous growth of taxation, Mr. Williams states that the Exchange Bank, in two and a half years since 1865, has paid more taxes than during twenty-five years prior to the war, although then its capital was several thousand dollars more than it is now. That is, in ten years the bank has paid four times as much taxes as in the twenty-five years referred to, and in twenty-five years, at the same rate, will have paid ten times as much."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of the 9th inst. an article on the Church of England. Will you not give an account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Such an account as you will be able to give to the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES would be very useful, and would no doubt be of great service to the Church, as it would help to encourage the people in giving both money and time to those of the parishes that are now greatly in need of much money. This brings me to call your attention to a great need here in our City. There are, as you know, a great number of poor people who do not go to church—not for the reason that they don't want to, but simply because there seems to be no church for them. True it is that they would be welcome at many churches—Trinity and its chapels for instance—but they feel uneasy in the midst of congregations so much better dressed than they, and they feel when they do venture in, lured by the sweet music, that they are the observed, and consider themselves out of place. Now, what is needed is a church for the people, where they may feel at home, and where, too, they will go. An idea has of late come often to my mind that if some free church was opened, where there should be service daily, morning and evening, and on Sundays several—say at 8, 9, and 10:30 A. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 or 3; afternoon service at 4:30 and 7:30 P. M.—with a Rector and three or four assistant priests and Deacons, a Pastor's residence near or adjoining, where the sick and dying might send for a minister, and where charity might be dispensed to the poor of the parish. If this project could be brought to the notice of some of our wealthy men and women, I have no doubt it would be accomplished. I have many years felt the need of such a "church for the people," and will do what I can to aid it and help to establish and support it. It might easily be made self-supporting by taking a collection at every service, with the understanding that everybody, rich and poor, were welcome, and were expected to give freely, according to their means, whenever they availed themselves of the services. I have talked with some people about it, and they coincide with me. I have decided to ask you to call attention to this want, so that it may become known, and it would be very likely to come to the notice of some who will give as freely of their money, as I and some friends will of our time, to get it started. I have an organist who will gladly give his services Sundays, and I and some other young men and boys will give our services as a choir, not only freely, but will give, according to our ability, of our means to support the church. We want a clergyman of sufficient ability to attract and instruct the people; then, by the aid of a few moneyed men, we can get a hall at first, and afterward, as we are prospered, we can get a church edifice.

Accept my thanks for your aid. Hoping that, through your valued journal, it may be accomplished, thereby adding to your good works.

G. F. CORBIERE,
No. 449 First avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

NO WORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly allow me space enough in your great paper to lift up my feeble voice in protestation against the many heart-rending stories published and told of poor men and women starving to death because they cannot get the work they are so anxiously looking for, and also permit me to recount my experience, (which is, I believe, the experience of many other ladies,) with this class of people? During the last three months I have met no less than thirty-seven of these women, of all ages, color, and nations, who have begged of me on the street and at my own door. Their stories are all about the same—almost always prefaced with, or containing the set phrase, "For the love of God, give me something to save my poor, sick children from starving." I've patiently listened to their long stories, and in three or four cases taken their address and in a day or two looked for them, only to find that there was no such number, or that the persons I was looking for never lived there. I have frequently offered them work, but they always had some excuse or abused me for it. I am keeping house on a small scale, and have vainly tried to find a woman who would come every Tuesday and do my washing. Since May I have patiently looked everywhere I could think of, and even advertised, but in vain, until a few weeks ago, when I succeeded in getting a negress, who came two Tuesdays, and then told me it was not worth her while to go out for two good meals, seventy-five cents, and four hours' work, (I do the washing myself in less than two hours;) that she wanted a full day's work at $1 50. Last Saturday she was soliciting alms on Fourteenth street, with the usual story of "no work to be had."

Now, is there no way of mitigating the nuisance? Are our hearts and purses to be wrung daily by such impostors? If there is such a case as some one who really wants work, and don't want to keep one's house redolent with soap suds from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. over a few hours' work, I crave information regarding it.

S. B. M.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

JUDGE HOAR'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.

The letter of Hon. E. R. Hoar, declining a renomination to Congress in the Seventh District of Massachusetts, is as follows:

To the Electors of the Seventh Congressional District:

As the time approaches to select your Representative in the next Congress, I wish to inform you that I decline to be a candidate for re-election. It is known to many of you that the selection of your Representative in the present Congress was made against my desire, and scarcely with my consent. It was my intention to hold the office but for a single term, and nothing has occurred to change this purpose. It is not from any want of appreciation of the honor of representing you that the resolution is taken; on the contrary, I am deeply grateful for the confidence you have reposed in me, and have endeavored to repay it by serving you to the best of my ability. There is no official position which seems to me more honorable, or which affords a field for greater public service, than that of a direct representative of the people. Nor do I assent to the criticisms which with more flippancy than justice are so frequently made upon the representative body. The House which I have known consisted, in a great proportion, of new members; it had to deal with vast interests; with many questions upon which public opinion is much divided, and was too large for the rapid and easy dispatch of business. It has sometimes seemed to be timid, and to mistake popular clamor for the settled convictions of the people. But I believe it, on the whole, to have been a thoroughly honest body, composed in the main of upright and able men, who sought the public welfare, were opposed to corrupt and mercenary schemes, and fairly represented their constituents. A great deal of faithful and unpretending labor was done during the session, in many branches of public business, (of which the revision of the laws of the United States is an example,) which attracts none of the attention given to mere political contests. Its efforts to promote economy, retrenchment, and reform, though perhaps a little indiscriminate, seemed to me to be sincere and productive of many good results. But especially gratifying was the progress made in exposing and bringing to account the tribe of office-jobbers, contract-jobbers, informers, moiety-men, and plunderers of the Treasury, whose rule of conduct is briefly expressed in the phrase "to make politics pay." Their influence, and that of their promoters and allies, was obviously and steadily declining through the entire session; and their prospects do not seem bright for the future. It has been a matter of common observation that in no recent Congress has the lobby had so little influence or success; and I can recall no measure which was carried to which the suspicion of mercenary or improper support was attached. But by the customs of the House a leading place in directing its action can only be gained by long continuous service; or, in exceptional cases, by oratorical powers to which I can make no pretension. The habits of more than twenty years of my life have been fixed in a different and less turbulent field of public service, and are not readily changed. May I express the hope that the district will select as my successor the ablest man it can find at its command; not one by whom the office will be begged or bought; but one who, seeking only to maintain the interests and the honor of the State and the country, will serve the cause of honest government as faithfully as I have tried to do, and more efficiently.

E. R. HOAR.

CONCORD, Aug. 10, 1874.

APPOINTMENTS DECLINED.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire are being greatly disappointed in the refusal of appointees to judicial positions to accept the positions tendered them. Hon. Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester, who was made Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the State, pleads business arrangements as an excuse for not accepting, and Ellery A. Hibbard, John S. H. Fink, and Francis A. Faulkner, appointed Associate Justices, also decline. Hon. E. L. Cushing has been nominated for Chief Justice in place of Mr. Bell, and [illegible] and Edward D. Rand [illegible]

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT FROM REV. S. B. HALLIDAY.

MOULTON AND TILTON REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THAT MR. BEECHER IS INNOCENT—THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE TO BE PUBLISHED—WILL THE "MUTUAL FRIEND" REPLY?

No new fact was developed yesterday in connection with the Beecher-Tilton scandal, but there seems to be a feeling of uneasiness in the community arising from a fear that the end has not yet been reached. All the indications tend to show an intention on the part of the men who have been charged with black-mail by Mr. Beecher in his statement not to remain quiet under the imputation cast upon them. Mr. Moulton's friends expressed great indignation yesterday, and were loud in their declarations that within a few days at most the charges made by Mr. Beecher would be proved utterly without foundation. The denial, it is said, will be explicit, and will be accompanied by the publication of the statement originally prepared for submission to the committee, and which was suppressed by the advice of Gen. B. F. Butler. At least one of Mr. Beecher's lawyers professes to be acquainted with the contents of that statement. Several members of the committee have also intimated that they know the worst that Mr. Moulton has to tell, and knowing it, believe that Mr. Beecher is innocent of the charges preferred against him. It is not probable that Mr. Moulton, if he concludes to refute the charges of blackmail made by Mr. Beecher by the publication of his original statement, will first submit the documents to the committee. But should he adopt that course it would not be at all likely to change the nature of the committee's report. No attempt is made by the Investigating Committee to conceal the fact that they have already determined to report in favor of Mr. Beecher. They have declared their willingness, however, to hear the testimony of Mr. Moulton, or any other witness who has any material evidence bearing on the scandal to offer. It is the intention of the committee to publish the most important part of the evidence taken during the investigation. Mr. Tilton and his friends claim to be able to controvert Mr. Beecher's statement, but refrain from producing the evidence said to be in reserve until Mr. Moulton has spoken. That he will speak they have no doubt, because when last before the committee he announced his intention, in case his own honor and uprightness were assailed, to make public all the evidence in his possession relating to the controversy. Mr. Beecher left Brooklyn yesterday morning for his Peekskill farm, and will not return until the term of Summer vacation has expired. The members of the Investigating Committee did not meet yesterday, nor is it likely that they will come together before Monday. In view of the publication which the friends of Mr. Moulton say he will make with reference to the scandal in a few days, the statement from Mr. Halliday, Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church, given below, is important. One of Mr. Moulton's partners received a telegram last evening stating that he expected to reach Brooklyn on Monday night. The gentleman who received the telegram said that Mr. Moulton was absent on business of the firm.

REV. S. B. HALLIDAY'S STATEMENT.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

An *Eagle* correspondent, eight days ago, stated that Mr. Francis D. Moulton and Mr. Theodore Tilton had both explicitly denied to Rev. S. B. Halliday, Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church, the truth of the now notorious Woodhull scandal, and had added that they of their own knowledge knew that and kindred stories to be abominably false. Of these statements our correspondent informed us that Mr. Halliday made written record at the time. Believing that Mr. Halliday could now, with propriety, lay that record before the public, an *Eagle* reporter called upon him in regard to the subject this morning. The reverend gentleman confirmed the truth of what our correspondent had said about the record, adding that he had made it on the evening of the 30th of November, 1872, and had placed it, duly sealed, in a place of safety, where it remained until a few days ago. His object in thus making and sealing the record was, he said, to make certain, in case of trouble ever arising, that Mr. Beecher should have the benefit of what information had come to him (Mr. Halliday) from Messrs. Tilton and Moulton.

In reply to questions by the reporter, Mr. Halliday made the following statement touching the matter in question:

On Monday morning, Nov. 18, 1872, Mr. Theodore Tilton called at my house between 9 and 10 o'clock. I had but the slightest possible acquaintance with Mr. Tilton. I think I had never spoken to him but once or twice, and I was as much surprised to see him as I should have been to have seen the President.

Mr. Tilton said immediately that he had called at the request, or by the advice, of his friend Frank Moulton. I could not state whether he said by the request or advice. At that moment Mr. G. A. Bell called to see me in regard to some church matter, and having communicated the object of his call was about to leave, when Mr. Tilton asked him to remain, to which I readily assented. Mr. Tilton repeated that Mr. Moulton had advised or requested him to call and make to me a denial of the Woodhull scandal, and he then proceeded to declare the entire story as wholly and utterly false. His own language was: "It is just as false as it would be for me to go over to New-York and say that the tree in front of Mr. Halliday's house has 500 flags upon it, representing all the nations of the earth." His contradiction of the scandal was as full and emphatic as language could make it, as was also his alleged utter ignorance of its existence until it made its appearance. For at least half an hour the scandal was the exclusive topic upon which he dwelt. But after declaring that the scandal was utterly baseless, he proceeded to insinuate grievances of another character against Mr. Beecher. He would not, however, make any specific charge, or even indicate the character of his grievances. He asserted Mrs. Tilton's innocence in the most emphatic way, saying, "She is as pure as the light; go to Mr. Beecher, he will tell you she is as pure as gold (or as an angel.") I will not say positively which of these terms he used. Mr. Tilton did most of the talking, and neither Mr. Bell's queries nor mine resulted in getting any clue to the nature of the alleged wrong done by Mr. Beecher; but he said: "You go to Frank Moulton; he will confirm what I say, and will show you documentary evidence of my charges." He urged me to see Mr. Moulton, and seemed very desirous that I should. Mr. Bell asked if he might not call with me on Mr. Moulton. Mr. Tilton answered: "No, he will not want to see you, but will Mr. Halliday, as the assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church." When Mr. Tilton asserted wrong doing by Mr. Beecher, he said that it was in confidence that he communicated it to us, and I did not feel at liberty at the time to communicate more of the interview than that which referred to his contradiction of the scandal.

When Mr. Tilton left the house Mr. Bell and myself discussed the question of my seeing Moulton. I had the impression that if he was possessed of information it was with him confidentially, and I felt reluctant to seek to know from another anything held in confidence by them. Mr. Bell felt that it was of great importance for Mr. Beecher's sake to know what they might have to criminate him. We separated without or before I could conclude positively whether or not to see Mr. Moulton. I concluded before night to call at Mr. Moulton's house. He was not at home. This was the day on which the Woodruff & Robinson's stores were burned. The next morning (Tuesday) I called again on Mr. Moulton at 8 o'clock, sent up my name, and in a few minutes Mr. Moulton greeted me saying, "I know what you want, Mr. Halliday, but I cannot talk with you this morning; I have been up all night and must go to New-York as soon I get my breakfast," and as we walked to the door he said, "How absurd a thing it would be for Plymouth Church to notice this shameful scandal, as between Mr. Beecher, whose life for twenty-five years is before them, and the accusations of these bad women." Mr. Moulton promised to see me in the evening at seven o'clock. Calling at the time appointed he was not in. I called Wednesday morning and evening without seeing him. On Saturday evening following, being the 23d, Mr. Moulton sent me a message, saying he would be at home until half-past nine o'clock. I went immediately to his residence and was invited into his library on the top floor of his house.

I said, "Mr. Moulton, I have no curiosity to gratify, and do not wish to see anything that you have, or have you tell me anything that you know, unless you desire; but Mr. Tilton called on me Monday morning, and, in the presence of Mr. Bell, had a long talk about the Woodhull scandal, in the course of which he made many insinuations against Mr. Beecher." Mr. Moulton inquired if Mr. Bell heard all that Mr. Tilton said. I gave him to understand that he did. Mr. Moulton at once denounced the Woodhull scandal as utterly baseless, and as not possessing the least shadow of truth. He spoke in the most exalted manner of Mr. Beecher as one of the purest and grandest of men, and the absurdity, with his life for twenty-five years before our own community, and the world, of even noticing the accusations of such women as were his accusers; and for nearly half an hour, with the most indignant manner, he fairly blazed out his contempt for the scandal, the wretches who wrote it, and people who believed it. [illegible] (Barnes') parlor, that fifty men had been to see you about this affair, and that you invariably replied, "This is a dirty matter, you better let it alone. The more you stir it the worse it will smell." To this he excitedly replied: "*It is false*, it is no such thing! Very few come to me, and those that do, I speak to as I have to you. Men go to my partners and ask them about it. Why don't they come to me? *They are a set of d——d cowards.* I made an explanation of this affair, which I think was satisfactory, to Mr. Baxter, of Dr. Storrs, church, a gentleman whom I respect; but such sneaks as Dwight Johnson I despise." I then said, "Mr. Moulton, you have disposed of the Woodhull story as well as that of Mr. Barnes, but what am I to understand in regard, not to specific charges, but the innuendoes and insinuations of Mr. Tilton, for confirmation of which he referred me to you." He was at that moment leaning on his right hand, the left side of his face toward me; straightening himself up, hesitating as if annoyed or surprised that Mr. Tilton should have referred me to him, he answered: "I know as much of this whole affair as any one does, and I know that Mr. Beecher is guiltless. Mr. Halliday, I am not a member of your church, but my wife is; do you suppose if I thought Mr. Beecher was a bad man that I would allow him to sit as a guest at my table with my wife as he does frequently." After some further conversation, Mr. Moulton added, "Why, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Tilton is friendly to Mr. Beecher. When he came back from campaigning in New-Hampshire, the morning of election, he was sitting on the sofa just where you are, and when Mr. Beecher came in that door, Theodore sprang toward him and grasped Mr. Beecher's hand in both of his and expressed the intensest sorrow at the appearance of the scandal and his entire ignorance in regard to its publication, and offered to do anything in his power to destroy the effect of the calumny, and sat down and wrote a card for publication, which, by advice of counsel, was not published. I have denied the scandal—Theodore has denied it—Mrs. Stanton has denied it—all named in it have denied it, but Paulina Davis, and she is in Europe. Now, what more can be done?"

In the entire interview with Mr. Moulton, his manner was as decided as any man with whom I ever spoke; and when he uttered the words, "I know Mr. Beecher is guiltless," he brought his hand down with great violence on the table by which he was sitting.

I want simply to add that Mr. Moulton treated me with perfect courtesy, and that his manner impressed me with his sincerity.

Up to the Tuesday morning of that week he was a perfect stranger to me, and we have never conversed upon the subject since.

To this statement Mr. Halliday said he had nothing to add at present.

FRANK MOULTON AT PORTLAND, ME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—Mr. Francis D. Moulton arrived here last night from Salem, Mass., at 10:20 P. M., and took rooms at the Falmouth Hotel. He came partly on private business, and also to obtain a quiet day away from the confusion of the great scandal. He refused to express any opinion as to Mr. Beecher's severe and scathing statement, and added that he had no new statement to make, and relied on that already submitted to the Committee. He, however, was surprised at Mr. Beecher's apparent misrepresentation of his motives, and denied he had acted dishonorably. In reply to a question as to the truth of George Alfred Townsend's articles in the Chicago *Tribune*, he made no answer except that his statement already given covered the ground. He seemed to be unusually serious and meditative. In answer to a remark that both he and Tilton had spoken of the Plymouth Church Committee as men of honor, integrity and worth, and to the question, "Do you still hold to that opinion," he replied, "Yes, I do." The Portland *Press* this morning had an editorial sustaining Beecher, and commenting severely on Moulton and Tilton. Mr. Moulton read it through but made no reply. He left on the afternoon train for Gloucester, Mass., where he will pass Sunday with Gen. B. F. Butler, at Bayview, the latter's Summer residence, and will return here Monday. He has accepted an invitation to go out for a few days on a sword-fishing trip, outside this harbor, he having enjoyed such a trip here last year.

THE VIEWS OF MR. FRANK B. CARPENTER.

Mr. Frank B. Carpenter is at present in Syracuse, and on Friday last he is reported to have made a statement, in which he says he is proud to be represented by the press as Mr. Tilton's friend. He sympathizes with Tilton, and says the public will know the truth of the Beecher-Tilton controversy only when the case is brought into court. Then and not till then, he says, will Mr. Moulton, Miss Anthony, himself, and others give their testimony. He believes that Mr. Moulton still holds the key to the situation, and after the Committee shall decide that the charges against Mr. Beecher are not substantiated, as he knows they will, Mr. Tilton will bring the case into court.

THE INQUEST ON JAMES LOVE.

An inquest was held by Coroner Eickhoff yesterday in the case of James Love, aged twenty-eight years, who died at Bellevue Hospital on the 10th of August from injuries received by falling through the skylight in the store of Dreyfuss & Co., at Nos. 5 and 7 Thomas street, on July 20. The only witnesses produced were two of the men employed in the store, who stated that they did not know anything of the skylight being broken previous to the accident. Samuel Love, a brother of the deceased, who was too late to testify at the inquest, subsequently stated that the foreman in the employ of the above firm told him, on the day after the accident, that the plate of glass which the deceased fell through was cracked and in a dangerous condition for some time previous to the accident. Some of the other employes in the store corroborated this statement at the Park Hospital. Several subpœnas were sent to Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, but there were only two witnesses, who did not know anything, brought forward. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BASE-BALL.

In a match game of base-ball at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, between the Freeman nine, of Rondout, and the Eagle nine, of Poughkeepsie, the latter were victorious by a score of 47 to 10.

The Ashland and Hartmann Clubs, of Jersey City, played a match on the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday, which the former won by a score of 30 to 29.

The return game between the Nonpareil Club, of the TIMES composing-room, and the "Hub Nine," of the Boston newspaper offices, was played yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline Ground, and resulted in another easy victory for the TIMES men, who scored 50 runs to their opponents' 6, the total of the two games being 103 to 33. The home and home game will be played in Boston, on the 7th September.

On the Union Grounds yesterday the Philadelphia and Atlantic Clubs contested their fifth championship game. The contest was a very lively and interesting one, and was witnessed by a very large crowd of spectators. The Atlantics had the lead up to the commencement of the ninth inning, when the Philadelphians, by good batting, made four runs and won the game. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	—10
Philadelphia	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	—11

CORONERS' CASES.

John Murray, aged thirty, a laborer at the new *Tribune* building, fell from the fifth to the first story, yesterday, and died soon after being taken to the Hospital.

Edward McMahon, aged twenty-four years, died from injuries received by falling from the roof of No. 354 East Tenth street, on the 14th inst.

Patrick McArdle, who was brought to the Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital from the Twenty-third Precinct, he having fallen from a scaffold at Fourth avenue and Eighty-sixth street on the 10th inst., died yesterday.

Adolph Adler, while at work yesterday, fell through the hatchway of No. 21 Walker street, and died soon after being taken to the Park Hospital.

Charles S. Mungesser, aged fifteen years, while bathing at the foot of East Thirty-Eighth street, on the 11th inst., was drowned. His body was found yesterday by an officer of the Twenty-first Precinct.

Alexander Saunders, while painting the building No. 1,003 Sixth avenue, yesterday, accidentally fell from the scaffold to the sidewalk. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he subsequently died.

James Wilmot, aged forty-five years, of No. 82 Cannon street, fell from a wagon at the foot of Delancey street, yesterday, and died instantly.

GOOD NEWS FOR WORKING GIRLS.

The following letter explains itself:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please give all possible publicity to a recent arrangement made by our society whereby working girls can obtain good fresh bread and hot coffee at our schools, No. 47 East Tenth street, every morning from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock, at a charge of five cents for each person. We make this merely nominal charge because our experience among the women for whose best interests we work has convinced us that many evils arise from any system of assistance calculated to convert workers into pensioners. Many girls have very cheerless homes or boarding places, and are often obliged to go out to their work without warm or palatable food, and we are seeking to supply the want of this by opening our rooms at an hour when they can avail themselves of the advantage we believe we shall afford them. We always appeal freely to the press to sustain us in any measure which seems to promise good results, and we sincerely hope this one will prove to be of value to the girls. Trusting that you will aid us in your own way, I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully, yours,
J. CORSON, Secretary.

Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, No. 47 East Tenth street, New-York, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday. Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants, 45, $51,293 95; pay rolls, number of warrants, 22, $25,690 25; total, $76,983 50. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,657 12; collection of assessments, $5,556 29; water rates, $1,907 88; market rents, &c., $358 25; fees, &c., Third District Court, $54 50; Licenses, Mayor's office, $63 50; total, [illegible]

THE TURF.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA YESTERDAY.

GOOD WEATHER AND FINE SPORT—THREE RACES—PICOLO, CATESBY, AND GEORGE WEST THE WINNERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874.

At last we have been favored with clear weather, and consequently the fourth day of the meeting passed off in a successful manner. The grand stand was filled with elegantly-attired ladies and gentlemen, drawn thither by the attractive character of the races, which were of the most exciting nature. The first event of the day was a dash of a mile and an eighth, and was won by a rank outsider, Picolo, belonging to Ex-Gov. Bowie, of Maryland. This horse ran the quickest mile and an eighth on record, beating Fanny Ludlow's memorable time by half a second, but he carried seven pounds less than his proper weight. The victory of this colt caused consternation in the betting ring, and so badly bitten were the heavy speculators, that it will take them a long time to recover from the blow. The outside innocents reaped a rich harvest, and the Paris pools paid $413 90 for each $5 invested. There were but twenty tickets sold on Picolo and consequently there are that number of happy people in Saratoga to-day. In the second race—a handicap of a mile and three-quarters—Gov. Bowie supplemented his first victory with another one by Catesby, who ran a splendid race, beating Galway and Carver, in 3:07½, within three-quarters of a second of the fastest time. The hurdle race, which brought the day's sport to a close, was even more interesting than the others, and until they got near the goal none could guess the winner. George West proved his mettle, and won after a fine struggle. The victory of the favorites in the two latter races, however, could not recompense the heavy losers in the first race, as most of the betting last night was on that contest. The details of the sport are given fully below.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH DASH.

To open the proceedings, the card presented the dash of a mile and an eighth for all ages, with seven pounds allowance to beaten maidens. In this there were the following nine engaged, viz.: W. Cottrill's b. f. Sallie Watson, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, Odin Bowie's b. c. Picolo, Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, and J. W. Weldon's b. c. by Australian, dam by Scythian. This was a fine field for the distance of the race, and though Madge carried eight pounds less than on Thursday, the betting against her was pretty strong. Lizzie Lucas and old Fadladeen had numerous backers, and so the speculation on the result was heavy. The following are the figures:

Madge	$260	$340	$620
Lizzie Lucas	130	205	305
Fadladeen	60	105	150
Ida Wells	70	75	160
Sallie Watson	55	70	155
Picolo Governess Erastus Corning Weldon	60	70	130
Total	$635	$865	$1,520

THE RACE.

After one false start the lot were sent away on even terms, stretched across the track. Lizzie Lucas was off the quickest, and reached the stand two lengths ahead of Erastus Corning, who was half a length before Fadladeen, the others running in a bunch in the rear and close up. As they went round the turn Lizzie Lucas made the pace hot, two lengths before Corning. When they neared the quarter-pole Fadladeen ran out into the second place, and when they passed that point, Lizzie Lucas was still two lengths in the lead, Fadladeen second, a length in advance of Picolo and Erastus Corning, who were head and head, the others being in a ruck. As they rushed down the backstretch, Lizzie got away fully three lengths, Picolo shaking off Corning and running into the third position. As they neared the half mile pole, Madge rushed up from the rear group, and lapped Fadladeen, Picolo having passed into the second place. Passing that point Lizzie Lucas led but a length, Picolo being second, a length in advance of Fadladeen and Madge, who were head and head. Coming round the lower turn Lizzie Lucas began to show the white feather, and Picolo rushed up to her saddle-girth, followed closely by Fadladeen and Madge. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole and reached the furlong pole. Here Picolo came to the head of Lizzie Lucas and the excitement was intense. Fadladeen and Madge followed up, but the race lay between the two former. Passing the lower end of the stand, Picolo got on even terms with Lizzie and outran her to the goal, winning the race by a length in 1:56, the fastest time on record for the distance. Lizzie Lucas was three lengths ahead of Fadladeen, who led Madge a neck. Sallie Watson was fifth. The knowing ones felt decidedly uncomfortable at the result, and the fielders were made happy—the Paris pools paying $413.90 for each ticket.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500. Beaten maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and one-eighth.

Oden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, three years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 83 pounds 1
Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, four years, by Australian, out of Eagless, 105 pounds 2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 114 pounds 3
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, three years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 87 pounds 4
W. Cottrill's b. f. Sallie Watson, four years, by Daniel Boone, out of Maggie G., 105 pounds 5
John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, three years, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessamine Potter, 80 pounds, Sayres 0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, four years, by Planet, out of Katona, 98 pounds 0
Geo. Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, three years, by Lightning, out of Nora Crein, 83 pounds 0
J. W. Weldon & Co.'s b. c., 4 years, by Australian, dam, by Scythian, 108 pounds 0
Time, 1:56.

Madge was knocked against the half-mile pole, which, doubtless, lost her the race.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second event was a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, a free handicap, and the following three came to the post: Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years, D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, and John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver. The speculators rushed to the pool stand to get back some of their losses, and plunged upon Catesby at the following rates:

Catesby	$500	$600	$460
Galway	320	360	390
Carner	200	265	200
	$1,020	$1,225	$1,150

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters they were sent into the extra stretch or shute, and after one breakaway Mr. Conner dropped his flag, and the three shot away together. Going down the shute Carver went to the lead to make the pace, Galway second, and Catesby pulled behind. When they turned into the regular course, at the half-pole, Carver was two lengths in advance of Galway, who was leading Catesby three lengths. As they came round the lower turn Carver cut loose, and got away three lengths, but lost a little at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the homestretch Carver opened a good gap again, but before reaching the furlong-pole Galway was set going, and closed at every stride upon the leader, so that when they passed the stand, finishing the first three-quarters of the race, the pair were head and head, four lengths in front of Catesby, who was well in hand and running easy. In this manner the ran round the turn, but on nearing the quarter-pole, Galway forged to the front, and passed that point half a length in advance of Carver, who was three lengths before Catesby. When they were traveling down the back-stretch Catesby moved up and got at the quarter of Carver; and, having felt that all was safe, Donahue took another pull on Catesbp, and again dropped back. When they passed the half-mile pole Carver had got Galway by the head, and there was a length of daylight between them and Catesby. Coming round the turn Galway made his effort for the race. He gave Carver the go-by and soon led him a length. In the meantime Catesby bettered his position and got to the quarter of Carver. By the time they reached the three-quarter pole Catesby was second and Carver was beaten. Coming up the homestretch Catesby was allowed his head, and without much whip or spur he headed Galway at the furlong pole. They raced together for a short distance, when Galway faltered, and his jockey plied the whip vigorously. It was no use; Galway could not respond, and Catesby, without being touched, came to the front, and won the race by four lengths in 3:07¾—within three-quarters of a second of the fastest time on record for that distance. Carner was about eight lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; a free handicap for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie, 99 pounds. Donahue 1
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 98 pounds. Clark 2
John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carner, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 95 pounds. Johnson 3
Time—3:07¾.

THE HMRDLE RACE.

The concluding event was a handicap steeple chase for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. Four faced the starter, viz: J. Donahue's ch. g. George West, M. A. Littell's g. m. Mary Clark, M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius and A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight. For the second time the favorite won, and the knowing ones were satisfied that they received back a part of their money. The quotations were as follows:

George West	$360	$450	$510
Mary Clark	110	135	250
Daylight	40	50	85
Vesuvius	45	60	65
Total	$555	$695	$910

THE RACE.

When the flag fell, Vesuvius shot off in the lead, but Mary Clark caught him, and the pair jumped the first hurdle at the beginning of the turn simultaneously. Three lengths behind them came the other two, also together. As they went round the turn, Vesuvius got two lengths away from Mary Clark, when suddenly Daylight left West, shot past Mary Clark, and challenged for the front position. When they passed the quarter-pole, Daylight showed a head in front of Vesuvius, who was a length before West, while Mary Clark was behind in the rear. As they went along the backstretch, they changed positions with the rapidity of the kaleidoscope, and when they got over the third hurdle near the half-mile pole Daylight was a length in advance of George West, who was second, four lengths before Vesuvius, he being two lengths ahead of Mary Clark. When coming round the lower turn George West challenged for the lead, and took it from Daylight and left her a length. The pair in this manner then ran away from the others, opening a gap of six lengths, Mary Clark being lapped on the quarter of Vesuvius. Thus they came round into the stretch, when the two near ones closed up. All four came over the fourth hurdle down the stretch in splendid style. West was first over, a length before Daylight, and three lengths behind came the other two. Coming up to the stand West opened a gap between himself and Daylight, while Vesuvius rushed up and headed the latter. West finished the first mile four lengths in advance of Daylight and Vesuvius, who were head and head. Mary Clark pulled to the rear. As they went round the turn West got six lengths away from Daylight, who had shaken off Vesuvius, and led him four lengths, while Mary Clark was at the latter's saddle-girth. There was little change in their positions at the quarter-pole, but going along the backstretch they were closer together, Gaffney taking a pull on West. Over the sixth hurdle George West led a length, and Daylight second, the same distance in front of Vesuvius, who was showing three lengths before Mary Clark. Going down the stretch to the seventh hurdle, at the half-mile pole, Vesuvius headed Daylight. The pair closed on West, and the three leaped the hurdle together amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mary Clark was three lengths in the rear. As they came round the lower turn West was allowed his head and soon came to the front, reaching the three-quarter pole three lengths before Mary Clark, who made a fine burst of speed from the rear into the second place. She was half a length ahead of Daylight. As they came up the stretch Mary Clark was set going, and she closed rapidly on West. The excitement was now intense. They appeared to rise at the last hurdle together, with Daylight close upon them. They are all over safely, and the struggle for home begins. West has the best of it by a neck, but Mary runs strongly and Daylight comes with a dash. A little further on, however, and West has them beaten, and wins by four lengths in 3:55½. Daylight wins the second place from Mary Clark by a head only, and three lengths in the rear runs Vesuvius. The race was an excellent one, and gave general satisfaction.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle race; two miles, over eight hurdles; a free handicap for all ages; $500 to the winner; $150 to the second horse.

J. Donahue's ch. g. George West, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, 150 pounds. Gaffney 1
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spellman, 135 pounds. Midgely 2
M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Eagless, 141 pounds. Little 3
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 136 pounds. Slatery 4
Time—3:55½.

THE TROTTING TURF.

AUGUST MEETING OF THE BEACON PARK ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—The August meeting, for horses owned in New-England, was resumed this afternoon at Beacon Park, and witnessed by a fine attendance. The contests were between the entries in the 2:43 and 2:35 classes.

SUMMARY.

BEACON PARK, Aug. 15.—Purse $200; $100 to first horse; $75 to second; $25 to third. For horses that never trotted better than 2:35.

G. H. Hicks' blk. s. Arthur	1	7	1	3	3	1
Jas. Golden's blk. m. Effie	4	4	3	1	1	3
W. J. Payne's c. s. J. T. Russell	2	1	6	5	2	3
A. D. Carson's g. g. Cataract	7	2	2	2	4 r.o.	
A. Woodward's c. g. Little Jim	8	6	5	6	6 r.o.	
D. Bigley's wh. g. Modoc Chief	6	8	8	7	5 r.o.	
A. W. Worcester's ch. m. Fleetwing	3	3	4	4	dr.	
J. J. Bowen's b. m. Lady Kirk	5	5	7	dr.		
Col. Dickey's b. g. Alston	9	9	dr.			

Time—2:35, 2:36½, 2:37½, 2:37, 2:38, 2:37.

The race for the 2:43 class was not finished. Flirtilla won the first heat; Jennie Thompson second and third; Horace Greeley fourth; Lady Wilcox fifth and sixth, and Chief the Seventh.

Time—2:42, 2:41½, 2:42, 2:41, 2:43½, 2:48.

The race will be finished on Monday.

A GIRL PHENOMENON.

A WONDERFUL CHILD IN OHIO WHO CAN TELL COLORS BY TOUCH.

Dr. H. D. La Cossitt, of Greenville, Penn., has made himself responsible for the following statements concerning a young girl in Kinsman, Ohio:

GREENVILLE, Penn., July 28, 1874.

By request, I will state some facts concerning Miss Jessie Perkins, of Kinsman, Ohio, as to her seeing without the use of her eyes. I was called on by Mr. H. D. Perkins to visit his daughter Jessie, who was ill, on the 4th of April last. I found her laboring under inflammation of her eyes, paralysis of the eye-lids, and tremors. She stated that she could not see with her eyes, but could see with her fingers. I tested her several times and was satisfied she was correct, and did distinguish colors and everything presented. I, in a short time after, reported her case to the Mercer County Medical Society. Dr. Geibner, our President, of Brownsville, stated the case to the Franklin Medical Society, giving me as his authority. Then it went the rounds of the newspapers. About the 1st of June Mr. Perkins and Jessie came to Greenville on their way to Meadville, stopped at Packard's Hotel, and by request Mr. Perkins blindfolded her eyes by placing kid gloves, double, over them and a bandage over the gloves. In the presence of a number of citizens she distinguished colors and read to the satisfaction of all. Afterward they were invited to Dr. Donaldson's office, where other tests were made. I was not present, and cannot give any statement as to the result. I invited Mr. Perkins and Jessie to stop over night with me; they did so. I requested Mr. Perkins to let me test her faculty of seeing separate and apart from all others; he had no objection. I was of the opinion she might see under the kid gloves, as there was an opening between the *alae nasi* and the maler bone that the gloves did not cover. I filled the opening with a soft cloth and a large bandage over all so that she could not see down her nose. There was no possibility of deceiving me. I then offered her several articles, some behind her back. Without touching them, she told and described them all correctly, without making one mistake. In the morning I repeated the bandages as before; handed her a paper; she tore off a corner, and said Tillotson & Sons was on it. Several articles were placed to her back; she told what they were correctly, as before. I am fully of the opinion Miss Jessie can distinguish objects correctly without the aid of her eyes, notwithstanding all others to the contrary.

H. D. LACOSSITT, M. D.

A CURIOUS CASE.

EXCISION OF THE PRINTS OF A DOG'S TEETH THAT HAVE CAUSED TROUBLE FOR FOUR MONTHS.

A drug clerk in Louisville, Ky., Adolph Kuntz by name, and twenty years of age, has lately submitted to a novel surgical operation. It seems that on the 29th of April last, a man, with his dog at his heels, entered the drug store to have a prescription filled, and took a seat to await his turn. Young Kuntz had occasion to pass through the store a few moments afterward, and by some means unknown provoked the dog, who sprang forward and seized him by the lower portion of the right arm, his teeth penetrating the flesh. Nearly four months had passed by without the wounds healing perfectly, and although there were no running sores, still there was more or less matter secreted at times which was a source both of annoyance and pain. The distinct impress of the teeth remaining, with the formation of matter and localized pain, aggravated at every change of weather, determined the young man's father to have recourse to surgical treatment. Accordingly Drs. Miller and Cook were consulted and advised removal of the parts by the knife. The young man was placed under the influence of chloroform, and the operation of excision proceeded with. The six localized festering parts were carefully removed from both sides of the forearm, and a surgical wound remained on either side, occupying an area about equal to a currency dime. The *Courier-Journal* says that the operation, which was a very nice one—inasmuch as important blood-vessels and nerves had to be avoided—was completely successful. After the dressings were applied and the young man had regained consciousness, he was taken to St. Joseph's Infirmary. It is not known positively whether or not these wounds would have developed into hydrophobia, but at any rate the young man's fears are removed.

JOE JOHNSTON'S REMOVAL.

Gen. Wade Hampton adds his testimony to the fact that Gen. Joe Johnston's removal from the command of the rebel Army of the Tennessee was strongly opposed by Gen. Robert E. Lee. He says in a letter to Gen. Johnston: "Col. Venable is perfectly correct in saying that Gen. Lee had spoken freely to me in regard to your removal from the command of the Army of Tennessee. On that occasion he expressed a great regret that you had been removed, and said that he had done all in his power to prevent it. The Secretary of War had recently been at the General's head-quarters near Petersburg, to consult as to this matter, and Gen. Lee assured me that he had urged Mr. Seddon not to remove you from command, and had said to him that if you could not command the army, we had no one who could. He was earnest in expressing not only his regret at your removal, but his entire confidence in yourself."

THE ASHLAND HOUSE SUICIDE.

At a late hour on Thursday night George Holman, a druggist at No. 349 Broome street, called at the Morgue, and identified the body of the man who was found dead in a closet at the Ashland House on Thursday night as Henry Scott Pritchard, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Holman says that the deceased was a thorough druggist, and on last Thursday week he called at the store in Broome street and presented a letter of introduction from a friend in a drug house at No. 81 Barclay street. Mr. Holman allowed him to stay in the store during the evening and night, and the deceased helped him to compound different kinds of drugs. The next morning Mr. Holman missed a pound of chloroform, and felt certain that the deceased had taken it. It is the opinion of Mr. Holman that the deceased was in the habit of using chloroform. The inquest will be held next week.

BAZAINE.

PRISON LIFE OF THE EX-MARSHAL.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE DEATH-SENTENCE—HIS TRIP TO THE ISLE OF STE. MARGUERITE—DESCRIPTION OF HIS CELL AND ITS SURROUNDINGS—THE MARECHALE'S DEVOTION, AND THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF HIS ESCAPE.

Marshal Bazaine's escape from the Island of Ste. Marguerite on Sunday night naturally renews interest in the facts relating to his life immediately preceding his arrest, after arrest, after the trial and sentence, and finally his life in prison. During many months previous to his arrest, which occurred on the 14th of May, 1872, there had been nothing to prevent his escape, but what was considered by his friends as a high sense of honor, and by his enemies as brazen effrontery. He had been living quietly with his family when the order was executed, and he was immediately transferred to the Prison Militaire Annexe, and kept in close confinement. The same Colonel of his staff, Villette, who afterward shared his captivity at Ste. Marguerite, and who is supposed to have aided him to escape, bore him company during the tedious months he was awaiting trial. The court-martial assembled in October, 1873, and resulted, as everybody knows, in his conviction and sentence to military degradation and death. The Marshal had thus far borne himself bravely, and it was feared by many of his old comrades that it would not be safe to have him informed of the severity of the sentence without taking measures for his protection against himself. The thought of military degradation was so terrible in the eyes of the friends referred to, that they firmly believed he would be so affected as to attempt suicide. In this assumption they were greatly mistaken. When Gen. Pourcet went to announce the sentence of the court, he was met by the Marshal, who, having heard him read the verdict, remarked, "Is that all? It is my life that you want. Take it at once. Let me be shot immediately." Subsequently, in conversing with his friends, he said: "I presume that my judges acted conscientiously, as I have always done. If they think that my life can be useful to the army they are right in taking it. My only fear would be to have my own conscience against me, and that reproaches me for nothing. With that feeling one is always strong." He broke away suddenly as if he had found an idea, and exclaimed to the officer of the guard, "I have a favor to ask, one simple favor. It is that my son [a boy of eight years] may remain with me the entire day." Then he solemnly remarked that he had lived long enough, and that set his friends to fearing again that he might commit suicide after taking leave of his boy. The next day he was pressed by his friends to crave mercy from President MacMahon, into whose hands his life had been thrown by the members of the court-martial having unanimously recommended, in consideration of his military record, that the sentence should be commuted to imprisonment. His pride would not permit him to so humiliate himself, or perhaps it will now be said that he did not need to make the sacrifice, knowing MacMahon as he did. Without a line from Bazaine, MacMahon assumed the responsibility. The consequence was the publication in the official journal of the following:

> "The President of the Republic, on the recommendation of the Minister of War, has commuted the penalty of death pronounced on Marshal Bazaine to twenty years' imprisonment, commencing from the present date, (Dec. 11,) with the military degradation set aside, but with all its effects maintained."

When this decision was made known to Marshal Bazaine he did not appear moved by it one way or the other. If anything, he seemed to be sorry that life had been spared him. Pending the enforcement of the sentence, it was rumored that he had escaped to Spain with the intention of placing himself at the head of an army that was then preparing to operate in the interest of the Prince of the Asturias. As soon as the report reached his ears he manifested considerable indignation—so much, indeed, that it was supposed he would not attempt to regain his liberty if he should find, some morning, that a friendly hand had opened all the doors for him. On the 26th of December, 1873, he was removed to the Island of Ste. Marguerite, a place made famous through having been the scene of all the stories that have been told in connection with the imprisonment of "the Man with the Iron Mask." Many distinguished State prisoners have also been confined at this place. Among the number was M. De Broglie, Bishop of Gand, uncle of the present Duke De Broglie. Subjoined is an extract from a letter descriptive of his captivity: "You think, perhaps, that I was happier here than in a prison in the interior. Ah, no! When I saw above me those clear skies, without a cloud; when, from the top of the fortress, I looked out upon that blue sea, with its white-sailed vessels; when the sea-birds skimmed along the waves, or soared above me, I felt within myself the unconquerable need of liberty—a need which would have been less violently felt in an ordinary prison." This was perhaps the feeling that ultimately got the better of Bazaine's pride, and made him, as it is charged, break his parole. Bazaine arrived at the Isle of Ste. Marguerite after a journey of twenty-four hours, performed without an incident worthy of mention. He entered in the dark, and was immediately escorted to the quarters that had been prepared for him—to the very cell, if we are to believe the corespondent of the London *Telegraph*, "in which the Man with the Iron Mask languished so many years, and from the window of which the unknown prisoner flung into the sea the silver plate on which he had previously scratched his name and history." Further on the same correspondent thus described the cell: "It is a lofty apartment, and not nearly so uncomfortable as might be expected, for it contains a fire-place and a large window, the latter grated with three strong iron bars."

The Marshal, it seems, was permitted the services of a valet and a priest, the companionship of Col. Villette, his old staff officer, and the pleasure of frequent visits from his wife and children. When the correspondent entered the Isle of Ste. Marguerite, he had to ascend steps some 200 feet to the fortress, which is built upon the rock overhanging the ocean, and is guarded by 125 soldiers. Bazaine's sitting-room he found to be a small, plainly-furnished, but comfortable, apartment. Upon the wall there hung a fine likeness of the Pope, with a Latin autograph. "A bright boy of eight, a handsome girl of five, and a chubby youngster of three were racing and romping, chattering and laughing, heedless of the Marshal's repeated injunctions in paternal tones to keep quiet. They, at least, knew no unhappiness. The bright color of youth and health, and all their movements, proved that their hours flew fast away on joyous wings." He chatted with the Marshal for some time, told him all the news he could remember, what was thought of his punishment in France, and what was thought of it by the world outside of France. The assurance that he was considered by foreign nations to be a martyr to the hour seemed to console him much, and that knowledge, likewise, may have had not a little to do with his ultimate decision to regain his freedom. As they sauntered out upon the paved promenade, the correspondent saw enough to enable him to give this description of the fort and its surroundings:

> "The parapet in front of his door extends about eighty feet; the width of the pavement is about thirty feet. The height of the wall is about eighty-three feet, and one looks over at the sea, breaking at the foot of the cliff 100 feet beneath. Along the sea-wall another parapet runs perpendicularly to the first one, until it reaches a wall some hundred feet distant. Toward the interior a newly-constructed wall, about twenty feet high, connects the house with the parapet, and cuts off all communication with the fortress. Possibly this was done to prevent sympathizers from demonstrations or offers of service. An effort had been made to establish a miniature garden inside the space within the sea-wall; but it is not permissible to use the cistern water for flowers, and the Marshal was afraid they might be parched to death before a rain came."

In writing of a matter which is most interesting at this particular time, he said:

> "If anybody wished to escape from the place, it seemed practicable enough. Looking over the battlements the descent is not difficult; it could be made with very little exertion, and a boat stationed beneath might easily carry off at night an escaping prisoner." "But," adds the writer, "such a thought would never enter the Marshal's brain. He has been always rather indignant that they did not crown the edifice of his persecution by shooting him."

The Maréchale, however, it is more than likely, never shared in her husband's feelings in that respect. After hearing the sentence of the court, she seemed to have for some hours, at least, clung to a determination to end her days in a convent. She declared that she was sure the military degradation of her husband would make her a widow. It was during that trying period that Bishop Dupanloup sent to her the following note:

> Tranquilize your mind, my dear child, for I believe that I can assure you that there will be neither execution nor military degradation.
>
> † FELIX D'ORLEANS.

She soon recovered self-possession and strength when the commutation of the sentence was announced, and there is little doubt that she has since been actively employed in entreating the Marshal to throw pride to the dogs and be free. Here is a description of this lady from the pen of one who had an opportunity to witness evidence of her wifely devotion: "She is, as you know, a Mexican, with dark, lustrous eyes, black eyelashes, and eyebrows beautifully curved, a mouth indicating unusual resolution, and a radiant, lovely face." When informed by her visitor of the admiration that her conduct had elicited, she remarked: "In Mexico the women as well as the men are all brave; they do not desert friends in extremity. When I married the Marshal I was seventeen. He was at the summit of power, with fortune and friends to support his future, and not a shadow to overcast it. He gave me that bright and enviable position; and when power and fortune and friends have vanished, my place is by his side, to share the crust of bread and all the privations with the same devotion and affection that were due to him in the zenith of his prosperity." An erroneous opinion seems to have long existed in regard to the wealth possessed by this lady in her own right. She, herself, is authority for the statement that she brought the Marshal nothing. She was a poor girl when he married her. The Emperor Maximilian gave her a small property for a *dot*, but that was afterward confiscated by President Juarez.

OBSEQUIES OF BISHOP WHITEHOUSE, OF ILLINOIS.

Yesterday morning the remains of Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, arrived in this City. The body was brought over the Michigan Central and New-York Central Railroads, and arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 9 o'clock. The remains were in charge of an escort composed of Rev. S. Chase, D. D.; Rev. J. H. Knowles, Canon of the Cathedral at Chicago; Hon. L. B. Otis, and Mr. George R. Chittenden, besides members of the late bishop's family and friends. On the route to this city and at Rochester, the Rector of St. Luke's Church, the former parish of the Bishop, and a number of clergy awaited the arrival of the train, when they paid their respects to the family and the party of escort. At the Forty-second Street Depot the remains were met by friends of the family, and a hearse and carriages conveyed the party to Trinity Church, at the entrance of which they were met by the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, assistant minister, who, vested in surplus and stole, preceded the casket to the chancel, where it was placed on a bier and covered with a purple pall, handsomely wrought by the ladies of the Cathedral at Chicago. As the procession moved up the aisle, the opening sentences of the burial services were read, and a prayer of commemoration offered up at the altar, which was brilliantly illuminated. The casket containing the remains was of finely polished rosewood, heavily inlaid with silver mountings. On a massive silver plate was the following inscription:

HENRY JOHN WHITEHOUSE.
Second Bishop of Illinois.
Died Aug. 10, 1874.

After the remains had been placed in the chancel, the escort, with the family and friends, left the church, and the parties who were in charge of the body went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where rooms had been prepared for them. Funeral services were performed in the church yesterday afternoon, after which the body was conveyed to the family burying place in Greenwood Cemetery, where it was interred. The deceased was in the seventy-first year of his age.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE FIRST AVENUE CARS.

Last evening Mr. E. M. Dennison, an ink manufacturer, residing at No. 126 Eldridge street, got on a Third avenue car at Fiftieth street. He carried a heavy valise in his hand, and in the inside breast pocket of his vest had a large pocket-book containing certificates of stock in a new coal company at Shamokin, Penn., valued at $17,500, a number of promissory notes and other valuable papers. The car was crowded, and Mr. Dennison sat on the rear dash-board of the vehicle. When the car reached Houston street he noticed a large, good-looking man pressing heavily against him and endeavoring to thrust his hand into the inside pocket of his vest. He guarded himself as well as he could, and when the car reached Broome street he told the conductor to stop the car, as he wished to alight. In endeavoring to step off the car he was compelled to squeeze his way between several men who purposely placed themselves in his way, and when he reached his home found that he had been robbed of the pocket-book containing the coal stock and other papers. He reported his loss at Police Head-quarters, and gave the detectives a description of the men who had robbed him.

SUPPOSED ELOPEMENT.

Inspector McDermott was informed last evening of the mysterious disappearance of Miss Jennie Wyman, aged sixteen, who is supposed to have eloped. It appears that Miss Wyman visited Mrs. McCarty, at No. 144 East Twenty-eighth street, on Friday evening, in company with a young man named Wm. G. Coleman, with whom she had been acquainted but a short time. They left the house of Mrs. McCarty at about 9 o'clock, since which time Miss Wyman has been missing, and all the efforts of her friends to find her have proved futile, and it is, therefore, supposed that she had eloped with Coleman.

A POLICEMAN AND A YOUNG LADY DROWNED.

Capt. Kennedy of the Sixth Precinct police reported at the Central office last evening that Patrolman Edward McGrath, aged twenty-eight, residing at No. 261 Mulberry street, was drowned while bathing at Long Island yesterday afternoon. Kitty McGuire, aged twenty-one, of No. 75 Mott street, who was with the officer at the time was also drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered. It appears that McGrath and the young lady went in bathing together and got beyond their depth and were drowned before aid could reach them.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the steam cylinder of a drill engine at the coal-yards at Hoboken, N. J., exploded, throwing fragments in every direction. William Connors, a brakeman, employed on the train, was struck by some of the flying pieces, and one of his legs was blown almost entirely off, while the other leg was so badly shattered that amputation will be necessary. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital, in Jersey City, where his injuries were pronounced fatal. He lives at No. 567 Henderson street, Jersey City, and is married.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Benjamin Le Fevre, of Ohio, and Rev. C. C. Pinckney, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Hoffman House.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Chase, Rev. J. L. Knowles, L. B. Otis, and G. R. Chittenden, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Surgeon General Joseph Beale, United States Navy; State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont; W. L. Trenholm, of South Carolina; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Lyman Jewell, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE FORTY-THIRD STREET SUICIDE.

Coroner Croker yesterday held an inquest in the case of John Brandstein, who shot his wife and a man named Albert Clover, of No. 429 West Thirty-ninth street, on Friday night, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury returned a verdict of death from suicide.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, Justices Kasmire, Smith, and Wheeler on the bench, the following cases were disposed of: John Quinn, charged with stealing a pocketbook, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. George Jones, for assaulting a woman, was sent to the Island for six months, and fined $250. George Thompson, convicted of stealing a pair of boots, six months on the Island.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday): For Croton water rent and penalties, $9,119 37; tapping Croton pipes, $55 50; vault permits, $476 62; sewer permits, $290; sewer pipe sold to contractors, $321 30. Total, $10,262 79.

Deceptive Imitations of "Phalon Night-Blooming Cereus," resembling that famous perfume in nothing but color, are offered "cheap." They are absolutely worthless. The genuine is obtainable of all respectable druggists. Also the "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR," the great hair TONIC.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an Elastic Truss until you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Rose Cold, Hay Fever, Are cured by [illegible] ASTHMA REMEDY. For sale by [illegible]

OUR VISITING FRIENDS.—Strangers sojourning in the City should be sure to visit the Luxurious Russian Vapor Baths, No. 7 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advt.*

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Persons Afraid to Laugh, lest they should disclose the discoloration of their teeth, have only to brush them every day with Fragrant SOZODONT in order to remove the blemish.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

Cleaning & Dyeing—EDWIN LORDS, 111 8th av., 630 B'way, principal office 860 B'way, corner 17th st.

MARRIED.

CONCKLIN—HIERS.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Wm. F. Hiers, Aug. 5, by Rev. Donald Fletcher, HENRY R. CONCKLIN to LOUISA L. HIERS, all of North New-York. No cards.

McGOWAN—POWELL.—At Central M. E. Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. F. Bottome, CHAS. I. McGOWAN to JULIE A. POWELL, all of New-York.

DIED.

HORTON.—Of cholera infantum, Aug. 15, at the residence of Mrs. Chauncey Horton, Hampton, Orange County, JIMMY, infant son of J. M. and Mary A. Horton, aged 3 months.

LELAND.—Aug. 14, in this City, NANNIE REAY, wife of George S. Leland. Funeral on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 1 o'clock, from 24 West 29th st.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Special train will leave Harlem Depot at 2:15 P. M. for Woodlawn.

MORGAN.—On Friday, Aug. 14, HENRY R. MORGAN, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his father, Mr. Ch. S. Morgan, and his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Quintard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 35 West 26th st.

REDMAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, CECILIA ALLEN, wife of James H. Redman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 88 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SELOVER.—Died at Skaneateles, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1874, HARRIET J., wife of A. A. Selover, aged 43 years.

Funeral at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 16th inst., from the Albemarle Hotel. Friends are invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn.

SEGUIN.—In this City, Aug. 15, WILLIAM W. SEGUIN, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Aug. 17, at 1 P. M., from No. 154 West 21st st.

SHALER.—At Haddam, Conn., on Sunday, the 9th inst., JERUSHA SHALER, widow of Capt. Ira Shaler, formerly of this City, and mother of Gen. Alexander Shaler.

SMITH.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. Dunning, No. 327 West 43d st., on Thursday Aug. 13, MARY ANN, widow of the late Henry Smith, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock, from the M. E. Church 43d st., near 8th av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, at Newark, N. J., of inflammation of the bowels, ROBERT SMITH, late of New-York.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

THOMSON.—Aug. 14, at her country home, JANET THOMSON, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN ROSSUMS.—On Saturday, 15th inst., W. B. VAN ROSSUMS.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, on Monday, the 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McCOMBER'S PATENT LAST AND PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES.—We have found from personal experience that a boot or shoe made on McComber's Patent Last fits with such perfect ease and comfort at the first trying on, that if it were generally known, the demand would soon be almost universal, and deservedly so, for it is constructed on principles strictly scientific and physiological, hence every foot may be exactly and easily fitted at the very first trial.—*From Hall's Journal of Health for September*, 1874.

Address JOEL McCOMBER, No. 21½ Spruce st., New-York. Descriptive Pamphlet free.

A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN, WITH MANY years' experience in cotton, is desirous of making arrangements with an English cotton house whereby cotton will be purchased direct from planters and interior merchants, and English goods sold to them—cotton and goods to be carried by the new line between Charleston and Liverpool. Address for four days R. A. J., Box No. 68 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXtracted under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.
DR. WAIT & SON.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW TO BEHAVE.—BEST MANNERS BOOK, 75c.; How to Talk, for speakers, 75c.; How to Write Love Letters, Business, and for the Press, 75c.; How To Do Business, a guide for Clerks, Merchants, &c., 75c. These four books, in one vol., $2 25. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Also, Thoughts for Young Men and Women, $1; Life at Home, or The Family and Its Members, $1 50; Oratory, Sacred and Secular, $1 50; Model Temperance Orations, Ten-minute Speeches in Congress, 25c., illustrated; Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy, 25c. Address as above.

THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS A SPECIALTY.—J. J. SPRENG, M. D., member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, has for years made a specialty of Dyspepsia and Liver Diseases. Synopsis mailed for ten cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. Consultation, 10 to 2 daily.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
MADISON AV., CORNER 28th ST.
REV. C. C. TIFFANY, RECTOR.
DIVINE SERVICE IN THE MORNING AT 10:30.
A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SUNDAY SERVICE, AUG. 16.

Social Bible Class for young men only, at 5 o'clock, in the reading room.

Young men's meeting, at 6 o'clock, in the lecture room.

Service of song, led by cornet and organ, at 7:30 o'clock, in the hall.

Address to young men by Rev. J. J. Irving, of Glasgow, Scotland, at 8 o'clock, in the hall.

Seats free to all.

Young men's meetings on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Daily union prayer meeting at 4 o'clock in the parlor.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st.—Preaching Aug. 16; preaching by Rev. Dr. Cordo, of Jersey City, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

BIBLE PRIMITIVE RELIGION.—FREE AND full salvation, without money, price, or hirelings; Revelations, xxii., 17; Isaiah, lv.; prayer-meetings every Friday evening; No. 353 West 36th st.; all welcome. BENJN. ALBRO. Read Ezekiel xiii.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. and 48th st.—Divine Service this day at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Vernon B. Carroll will officiate at both services. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:45 o'clock, continuously during the Summer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 42d st.—Service at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—THE Germans are holding a camp-meeting at Sea Cliff to continue several days next week. One service in English on Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, CORner 45th st and 5th av. Divine service at 11 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. MASON GALLAGHER will preach.
Evening discourse will be on
"The Final Revision of the English Prayer-book in 1662. How Mediæval Theology was Introduced."

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

HEAR YE HIM!—THE SPECIAL MESSENGER of the coming King of Kings will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Let all who desire to know the present truth come and hear.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 9th av.—Morning service at 10:30. Preaching by Rev. John Kirkpatrick. No evening service.

REV. C. H. FAY, OF WASHINGTON, D. C., will preach at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 57th st., near 8th av., this morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

ST. [illegible] CHURCH, [illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

First Lieut. Joseph Henry of Battery K, has forwarded his resignation to head-quarters.

The Second and Fourth Regiments, Infantry, Connecticut N. G., will encamp at Niantic, Conn., for six days, beginning on the 24th inst.

Capt. E. H. Kent, the newly-elected commander of the Washington Grey Troop, has been ordered to appear before the Examining Board of the First Division.

Lieut. Col. T. Denny has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Robert T. Belknap Major and Engineer, and Charles Watrous Commissary of Subsistence on the First Division staff.

Company I, of the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, has accepted an invitation extended by Company D, of the Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, to visit that city during the present month.

Battery B, First Division, Capt. John Keim commanding, will encamp at East New-York for three days, commencing on the 24th inst. A large portion of the time during the encampment will be devoted to artillery practice.

Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. F. J. Karcher commanding, will assemble at its armory on Wednesday, at 8 P. M., for street parade. The regimental drum and fife corps has volunteered for the occasion.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott commanding, will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, on Thursday, for rifle practice. As this command embraces a number of first-class marksmen, it will probably present a good record of the day's practice.

The eighth annual reunion of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers will be held at the Opera-house, Bridgeport, on Thursday, Sept. 3. An oration will be delivered by Col. Samuel B. Sumner, after which dinner will be discussed at Franklin Hall.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, has received the State appropriation for its uniform fund. Several new recruits have recently been enlisted in this command, and applications for membership received from many more.

The Forty-seventh Regiment has recruited over forty men since April 1. Lieut. Geo. H. Streat, of Company F, has been elected Captain of Company C. Major Lewis R. Stegman has tendered his resignation, owing to the pressure of business engagements.

At a recent meeting of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, John Wilson was elected First Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James H. Toohig. Capt. James S. Turner, of Company E in the same command, has forwarded his resignation to head-quarters.

A grand reunion of the members of the Third New York Light Artillery and Nineteenth Volunteers, will be held in Auburn, Sept. 3. Major Generals Ambrose E. Burnside, and John G. Foster, are expected to be present. Chaplain William Hart, and Col. Edwin S. Jenny, of Syracuse, will deliver addresses.

Capt. W. J. Hardinge, of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, has tendered his resignation, his term of service having expired. Capt. Hardinge filled the office of Regimental Adjutant for several years, and performed active service during the late war. Second Lieut. Stillwell, of Company D in the same command, has also sent in his resignation.

The second annual reunion of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment will take place at Cazenovia, in this State, on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 11 A. M. The annual address will be delivered by Capt. James F. Fitts, of Lockport. Post Elisha B. Smith, No. 83, G. A. R., accompanied by the One Hundred and Third Regiment Band, will unite in the celebration.

A regimental court-martial has been appointed by Col. Vilmar, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, for the trial of offenses and delinquencies in his command. The court will convene at the regimental armory on Monday, the 24th inst., at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Major Hermann Sussman. Commandants of companies have been directed in orders to forward returns of delinquents to head-quarters on or before the 22d inst.

The triennial reunion of the Forty-fourth (Ellsworth) Regiment was held at Martin Hall, Albany, on Tuesday evening. The programme for the occasion included an oration by Rev. W. J. Parkinson, of Wilmington, N. C., formerly a member of the regiment, and the recitation of a poem composed by George H. Spry, of Leavenworth, Kan. Music was provided by the band of the Grand Army of the Republic. On Wednesday evening a banquet was held in honor of the veterans at the Messenger House.

A general court-martial has been appointed to convene at the city of Oswego, on the 17th inst., for the trial of Capt. Joseph Hecker, of the Fifty-first Regiment, and such other persons as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the court: Major C. V. Houghton, Forty-eighth Regiment; Capt. Wm. F. Weller, Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade; Capt. William S. Turner, Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade; Judge Advocate, Major George N. Burt, Twenty-fourth Brigade.

At a business meeting held in the hall of the G. A. R., on Wednesday morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing three years: President, Eugene A. Nash, of Cattaraugus, N. Y.; First Vice President, Campbell Allen, of Albany, N. Y.; Second Vice President, Orsell C. Brown, Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Charles W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. R. Mundy, No. 171 Broadway, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, George B. Herenden, Hannibal, Mo.

The Fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Kraeger commanding, will parade for field practice and review, at Jones' Wood Colosseum, on Monday, the 24th inst. Assembly at the armory at 8:15 A. M. Field and Staff are directed to report to the Commandant; non-commissioned staff, band, and field music, to the Adjutant, at the same hour. Capt. Charles Kass, of Company A, has been detailed officer of the day, and Lieut. John F. Landseadle, officer of the guard. The Commandant, in issuing orders for the parade, says he hopes "that the deportment and discipline of his command will be creditable to the officers and themselves."

The following resignations have been accepted during the same period: First Brigade—James L. Anthony, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, July 30. Eighteenth Brigade—Wm. Martin, Brigadier General. Twenty-first Division—Harvey S. Bedell, Major and Judge Advocate, July 30. Separate Troop, Twenty-fourth Brigade—J. Daniel Moschell, Second Lieutenant, July 30. Squadron of Cavalry, Ninth Brigade—Edward Mulcahey, First Lieutenant, July 30. Seventh Infantry—F. A. Goodwin, First Lieutenant, July 30. Twenty-fifth Infantry—P. H. Mulcahy, Captain, July 30. Fifty-first Infantry—Michael Foley, Major, July 30. Fifty-fourth Infantry—George W. Wyman, First Lieutenant, July 30. Seventy-first Infantry—H. C. Lockwood, Lieutenant Colonel, July 30.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Roehr, commanding, will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, to-morrow, for rifle practice. Assembly at 6:30 A. M. The following changes in this command are announced: Privates Peter Loeb, of Company C, and Louis Kessel, of Company E, have been honorably discharged. Quarter-master Sergt. William Clemens has been returned to the ranks upon application. Corp. Charles Parker, of Company F, has been reduced to the ranks for gross misconduct. The following members have been expelled: A. Benkeser, Charles Albrecht, M. Kessler, John Simon, and Fred. Wahl, of Company A; James Kunz, Edward Mergel, and J. Rausch, of Company B; A. Baum, F. Henry, and P. Knoll, of Company E; and Philip Kreuscher, H. Knoop, and C. Bruns, of Company F. Charles Buast and P. August, of Company A; J. Bohuhag, of Company B; Charles Hock, of Company E, and J. Bottman, of Company F, having left the State, their names have been dropped from the roll.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New-York, during the month of July, 1874: Inspector General's Department—Gouverneur Morris, Jr., A. I. G. and General Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Colonel. Fifth Division—Lieut. Col. Franklin Brandreth, Inspector Rifle Practice. Sixth Division—Lieut. Col. James Manning, Inspector Rifle Practice; Major Thomas McCarthy, A. D. C.; Col. Henry D. Didama, Surgeon; Capt. George W. Lowery, A. D. C. Thirteenth Brigade—Capt. Jno. S. Heath, Ordnance Officer. Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—John A. P. Wallace, First Lieutenant. First Battalion—William A. Turner, First Lieutenant; Eugene Mix, Captain. Ninth Infantry—Oliver G. Prescott, Second Lieutenant; Jos. J. Springer, Second Lieutenant; James Henderson, Second Lieutenant. Tenth Infantry—Wm. J. Bradley, First Lieutenant. Thirteenth Infantry—Henry D. Dumont, Second Lieutenant; Jas. H. McDonald, Second Lieutenant. Twentieth Battalion—Clifford Coddington, Lieutenant Colonel; Edward O'Reilly, Major. Twenty-fifth Infantry—Peter Wagner, Captain. Forty-fourth Battalion—Capt. M. Filmore Brown, A. C. S.; Edward G. Briggs, First Lieutenant; Benjamin G. Southee, Second Lieutenant; Frank E. Coleman, First Lieutenant. Fifty-fourth Infantry—Alonzo D. McMaster, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Fifty-fifth Infantry—John H. Klatthaar, Captain. Sixty-fifth Infanty—Augustus Voss, First Lieutenant; Barney Leichleiter, First Lieutenant. Seventy-fourth Infantry—Geo. D. Emmerson, Captain; Richard W. Boorman, First Lieutenant.

Company H, First Battalion Infantry, Capt. Richard M. Brunt commanding, will parade on Saturday, the 29th instant, for encampment. Roll-call at 6:30 P. M. The following officers, having offered their services, will act as follows: Adjutant Seymour, Adjutant; Lieut. Scott, Quartermaster; Capt. Mix, Commissary; Lieut. O'Neill, Assistant Commissary; Sergt. Major [illegible], Sergeant-Major; Drum Major Goodrich, Drum Major. The following rules, among others, have been promulgated: The officers will remain constantly at their posts during the march. The men must keep perfectly silent, dress, and keep the step as on drill, until the command "Route step!" is given by the commanding officer. "Route step" does not mean permission to straggle. Men leaving the ranks for any purpose will first gain permission to do so from a commissioned officer. The officers of the day and the guard will be designated upon arrival at camp. The guard are particularly cautioned to arrest all offenders against cleanliness and good order. The use of profane or other objectionable language is strictly prohibited, and will be severely punished. Nothing but water and coffee will be permitted for drinking purposes. 5 A. M.—Reveille. Men rise, wash, dress, and answer roll-call. 5:30 A. M.—Peas on trencher. 6:30 A. M.—Assembly. Fall in for drill. 8 A. M.—Troop. For guard mounting. 12 M.—Roast beef. 2 P. M.—Inspection of camp. 5 P. M.—Assembly. Dress parade. 6:30 P. M.—Supper. 9 P. M.—Retreat. Roll call. 9:30 P. M.—Tattoo. All in quarters ready for sleep. 10 P. M.—Taps. Lights all out. No one, (officers not excepted,) will leave camp without written permission, which will be granted by the officer of the day upon sufficient reason. Absentees will be reported promptly at head-quarters, so that measures may be taken for their return and punishment. The camp will be known as Camp Varian.

GOLDSMITH MAID.

HER UNPARALLELED PERFORMANCE AT ROCHESTER ON WEDNESDAY.

The Rochester *Democrat* gives the following account of Goldsmith Maid's extraordinary achievement at the race in that city on Wednesday:

"The heats of the free-for-all race were trotted alternately with those of the 2:45. Henry was drawn, as he always is, and the rest drew positions as follows: American Girl the pole, Fullerton second, and Goldsmith Maid outside. Budd Doble drove the Maid, Hickok the Judge, and James Dougray held the ribbons over the Girl. The Maid was barred from the pools, and Fullerton was the favorite as against the Girl two to one.

First Heat.—After two attempts the horses got the word, and were off well together, with the Girl slightly in the van, and the Maid more perceptibly worse than Fullerton. Doble had trailed the mare half way to the quarter, when Fullerton broke, his usual trick, and the Maid passed him. She then slipped out, and was almost immediately on the wheel of the Girl. She led at the quarter, passed in 33¾, and on the next stretch opened a gap of three lengths between herself and the Girl, while the latter was second by the same distance. The half was made 1:09½, and the positions did not change until they came into view, when Fullerton was sent for second place. The Judge trotted beautifully, but could not overhaul the Girl. The Maid took the heat in 2:19½, winning easily by a length, Girl second and Fullerton third.

SECOND HEAT.—The Maid being barred from the pools, Fullerton still sold as favorite $100 to $75 for the field or American Girl. They got the word without any delay, and in the first half dozen strides she secured a decided lead. The wind, which had been blowing quite fresh, went down, and it was evident that this was the heat in which the Maid was to beat her record, if she did it at all. At the quarter, passed in 33½, the Maid was first by four lengths and Fullerton second by as wide a gap. The positions did not change save that the Maid, going like a ghost, left the others further and further in spite of their best efforts. The half was made in 1:06½ and the third quarter in 1:40¾. The little Maid never left her feet even for an instant, and, going at a pace never before seen in any race, passed the wire in 2:14¾—the fastest on record, beating her Buffalo time by three-fourths of a second. Doble used the whip on the backstretch and again on the last quarter, but the Maid never skipped. Fullerton beat the Girl by two lengths. The moment the heat was ended the crowd began to cheer. Many in that vast throng had stop watches and were already aware that the heat was the fastest on record. Cheer after cheer went up as the Maid was brought up to the stand and taken from her sulky, and when the time was announced from the stand the shout of approval and cheer of delight were the wildest ever heard on a race track. Budd Doble was called upon the stand and congratulated by the judges, while the throng followed the little favorite with their eyes till she disappeared from view.

THIRD HEAT.—The Maid was loudly cheered when she again made her appearance. The three got off at the first attempt, with the Maid leading slightly. It was not to be expected that she would be forced again, and the interest of the heat therefore lay in the contest between Fullerton and the Girl for second money. They were equally well placed at the send off, but, as in the first heat, Fullerton broke on the quarter, which enabled the Girl to secure a lead of at least three lengths. The Maid of course easily outfooted the others, and was not forced at any point. The Judge simply maintained his position three lengths behind the Girl, till they neared the last quarter, when he was sent, and at a killing pace began to overhaul the Girl. Then she was on the Girl's wheel, next on a lap, and won second place finally by a head. The Maid took the heat in 2:19¾.

SUMMARY.

Rochester Driving Park, Aug. 5.—No. 5—free to all —purse $5,000. First, $2,500; second, $1,500; third, $1,000.

Budd Doble, Philadelphia, b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Benj. Mace, New-York, ch. g. Judge Fullerton	3	2	2
William Lovell, New-York, b. m. American Girl	2	3	3
Dan Mace, New-York, b. g. Henry	drawn		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat	33¾	1:09½	1:43	2:19½
Second heat	33½	1:06½	1:40¾	2:14¾
Third heat	34	1:08¾	1:44	2:19¾

DISASTER TO A SHIP OF WAR IN ENGLAND.

According to the London *Telegraph*, Aug. 1, the iron-clad man-of-war and steam-ram Independencia, just built for the Brazilian Government at Blackwall, on the Thames, is now lying to all appearance a wreck on the foreshore close to Cubitt Town Pier, with the tide at high water washing over her deck. The ship is 320 feet long, and very broad, having a beam of 63 feet, and she is of 5,000 tons burden, builder's measurement, which is equivalent to a displacement of 10,000 tons when armed and afloat. She has two turrets on deck; the decks are of iron covered with wood, and the sides are covered with a belt of 12-inch iron armor-plates to a depth of about 14 feet. The armor being nearly all fixed while the ship was on the stocks, the weight of the hull was little short of 6,000 tons, and the operation of launching was therefore felt to be one of considerable difficulty. Experienced persons, some of them Government officials, were accordingly consulted as to the preparation of the launching slip, and the unusual number of six ways were laid down at an approved gradient to the river. The launch was first attempted on the 16th of July at the spring tide, but proved a failure, as the ship did not move, and it was resolved to wait until the next favorable tide, which was on Wednesday last. On that day hydraulic rams were employed to start the ship, which went safely down the slips for about her own length, and then stuck fast. The rams and all manner of appliances were brought to bear, but failed to move the ship a single inch, and when the tide fell she settled down with her stern in the bed of the river, about a third of her length only having left the ways. Her position is a critical one, and the outer shell of her double bottom has given way in the bilges, but the great strength of her build will in all probability save her from breaking up, of which there is at present no sign, the armor plates and copper sheathing throughout the ship remaining intact. It has been found by examination at low tide that a part of the "cradle" is "biting" the ways, which caused the mishap, and this may have been occasioned by the heat of the weather melting the grease on the ways, which being so many in number must have made the friction considerable. The ship has been visited by many experienced persons, and the general opinion is expressed that no precautions were neglected in the launching; but a survey has been ordered by the Board of Admiralty for their own information, and until that is made no definite verdict can be pronounced. There are hopes still of getting the ship off, but how this is to be done has hardly been considered. When the Northumberland was in a somewhat similar plight at Millwall, some years ago, immense floats called "camels" were employed to lift her with the rising tide; but the Independencia is a much heavier ship. Indeed, she is said to be the heaviest man-of-war ever launched with her armor plates on, and she would have been the most powerful ship in the Brazilian Navy. Her guns are being made on the model of the English 35-ton guns.

OTTAR OF ROSES.

This valuable and well-known scent, the name of which is a corruption of the Arabic *ittr*, which means "perfume," is manufactured on a large scale in the East, and especially in the valley of Kezanlik, south of the chain of the Balkans, in Roumelia. Nothing can equal the fairy-like view presented by this valley in the month of May. As far as the eye can reach, the wayfarer sees nothing but saki roses in flower. The ground is thickly strewn with their petals, and the rocks are completely overgrown with these beautiful plants. Long before the conquest of Andrinople by Amurath I., in the fourteenth century, the roses of Kezanlik were celebrated, and the essence extracted from them rivalled those of Persia and Egypt. Even now its manufacture is the chief source of wealth the inhabitants possess. The flowers, which are either white or rose-colored, grow naturally on the southern slope of the Balkan; nevertheless, artificial planting is also resorted to. Three years after this operation the bushes begin to produce, and continue to do so for ten years; they are allowed to grow in their own way and are never pruned, but only cleansed of dead branches and leaves. In May the flowers are gathered, an operation which lasts upward of three weeks. The morning crop is distilled the same evening, else its perfume would be lost; the water is distilled again repeatedly on fresh leaves, and the essence, which comes to the surface, is taken up with spoons. It takes fifty-two pounds of roses, or about 120,000 of the latter, to get an ounce of essence; and the valley of Kezanlik alone throws into trade 4,000 pounds of it. Its price is about 800 francs per pound. The women and children employed in the [illegible] and in getting in the crop earn fifty [illegible] a day. Such a costly essence is, of course, exposed to [illegible].

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union.. 74⅞	100 Ohio & Miss....... 22⅞
200 do.......s4. 74⅞	100 Lake Shore....b3. 72¼
800 do.......s3. 74¾	700 do........ 72¼
400 do.......b3. 74⅞	500 do........s3. 72¼
500 do........... 74⅞	200 do........c. 72¼
200 Pacific Mail.... 46	600 Erie Railway.... 31⅞
100 do.......b3. 45⅞	100 do.......s5. 31⅞
200 do.......... 46	300 do.......b3. 31⅞
200 do............ 46	100 Union Pacific.... 28¾
5400 do.......... 45⅞	700 do........ 28⅝
100 do.......s3. 45⅞	200 do........s3. 28⅝
400 do.......s3. 46	100 do........ 28¾
100 Rock Island..... 99	200 do........b3. 28¾
100 do........c. 99⅛	100 do........ 28¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.101¼	100 Toledo & Wab...c. 35⅛
100 do......... 101¼	300 do.......... 35⅛
100 do......... 101¼	200 do.......... 35¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R........c.117⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..c.116¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12.115⅜	20,000 do.......b.c.116⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.116¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........117⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......12.116⅛	6,000 do.......12.117⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.117¾	2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.........12.110¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Gal. & Chi.1st.100¼	10 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c.101½
1,000 D., L. &W.1st.103½	100 do.......s3.101⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 90	10 do.......c.101
3,000 West.Pac.Bds. 82	100 Ill. Cen.......b.c. 94
9,000 L. S. C. R. 1st. 96¾	200 L.S. & M.So.b.c. 72¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 83⅞	7 do.......... 71⅞
2,000 do........ 83¾	900 do.......... 72⅛
2,000 N. J. C. C.b.c.102¼	300 do.......s3. 72⅛
80 Park Bank...... 137½	800 do.......s3. 72
10 German Am. B'k. 90	200 do.......... 72⅛
700 West. U. Tel..b.c. 74⅞	200 do.......s3. 72
2500 do......b3. 74⅞	300 Union Pac.b.c.s3. 28¾
1700 do.......... 74¾	100 do.......... 28¾
200 do.......b3. 74¾	100 do.......b3. 28⅞
100 do.......... 74⅞	50 C.,C.,C. & Ind.b.c. 62
100 American Ex..... 60⅝	200 C. M. & St.P.b.c. 34⅝
100 Panama Railroad.111¼	100 Tol. & W.b.c. 35⅛
300 Pac. Mail.b.c. b3. 46	5 Chic., Bur. & Q..107
500 do.......... 46	20 N.Y.,N.H. & Hart.130
100 do........c. 45⅞	28 Pitt.Ft.W.&C.G'd. 92
1000 do......b3. 46	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 13¼
700 do.......b3. 45⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

200 West. Union..b.c. 74⅝	200 Union Pacific.... 28⅞
200 Pacific Mail.... 45⅞	100 do........s3. 28¾
200 N. Y. C. & H.......101⅞	200 North-western..c. 37⅞
50 do.......... 101⅝	5 Rock Island.....c. 99⅛
200 Lake Shore....s3. 72	600 Tol. & Wab....... 35⅝
500 do......b5. 72	100 do.......s10. 35⅛
500 do......s3. 72⅛	200 do.......... 35¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b.c.117⅝	100 N. Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.101½
67,000 do........s3.117⅝	500 do.......... 101⅛
200 W. U. T.....b.c.b3 74⅝	100 do.......s60.100½
200 do.......b3. 74⅝	200 do.......... 101⅝
100 U. S. Ex.......b.c. 68	35 Mich. Cen....... 70
100 Harlem.......... 124	400 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 72¼
100 do.......b.c.124½	100 Panama.......b.c.112
700 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 46	100 Un. Pacific.b.c.s3. 28¾
200 do.......... 46	300 do.......... 28⅞
100 do.......s10. 46	100 do.......... 28⅞
100 do.......b3. 46⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.....b.c. 37⅞
12 N. J. Central..........106¼	1500 Chi. M. & St. P.b.c. 34½
	100 do.......c. 34½

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 68¼	600 Union Pacific.... 29
300 W. Union.......b3. 75	400 do.......b3. 29⅛
100 do.......... 75	1300 do.......... 29⅛
100 Panama.......... 111⅞	1000 do.......b3. 29⅛
400 Pacific Mail...b3. 46⅛	1000 do.......... 29⅛
100 do.......b3. 46¼	100 North-western.b3. 38¼
600 do.......... 46¼	100 St. Paul....... 34⅝
500 do.......b3. 46⅜	300 do.......b3. 34¾
100 do.......... 46⅜	800 do.......... 34⅝
100 do......b10. 46⅜	100 St. Paul Pref.... 53
100 do.......b3. 46⅜	200 Tol. & Wab....... 35⅝
1200 do.......... 46⅜	300 do.......... 35½
100 N. Y. C. & H....... 101¾	100 do.......b3. 35⅝
700 do.......... 101⅞	100 do.......... 35⅝
2400 do.......b3. 102	40 Alb. & Susq..... 95
300 do.......b6. 102	200 Ohio & Miss..... 23¼
350 do.......... 102	100 C. C. & I. C....b3. 13½
100 do......s3. 102	

SATURDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The dullness that has prevailed to-day in the Wall Street Markets was indeed overpowering. The Stock Exchange was the only place in which there was any evidence whatever of animation, and even there matters were simply stagnant. The sales of stocks reached but 48,500 Shares, and the fluctuations were confined within a very narrow range. Up to the close of the First Board the greatest variation was in St. Paul and Union Pacific, ⅜ ℘ cent., and in Wabash, ¼, the remainder of the list being either stationary or fluctuating ⅛ ℘ cent. At the Second Board prices became firmer, and advanced ⅛@⅜ in the business, showing a slightly improved activity. The features of the dealings were New-York Central, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Western Union. New-York Central advanced ⅞ ℘ cent., touching 102, and at the same time the stock was offered at 100½ "seller sixty," but no dealings were made at the offered rate. The remainder of the list advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., and the market closed steady at or within ⅛ of the highest prices of the day. As compared with yesterday's final prices, New York Central shows an improvement of ⅞ ℘ cent.; Wabash and Panama ½ ℘ cent. each, Rock Island ¾, Erie ⅜, Union Pacific and New Jersey Central, each ¼. Gold was quiet, opening at 109⅝ and closing at 109½, the only prices of the day. The rates for carrying were ½@1@2 ℘ cent., and flat for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $69,000 for interest, and $11,000 in redemption of called Five-Twenties. The Customs receipts amounted to $223,576. The foreign commerce of the port for the week amounted to $5,252,836 for imports, including Dry Goods, and the exports of Domestic Produce, not including Specie, $5,351,353. Money continues abundant at 2@2½@3 ℘ cent. on call, and closed at 2½ ℘ cent. The Weekly Bank Statement is the first unfavorable report of averages since the new loan went into effect, the net loss in legal reserve amounting to $2,272,875; the excess of reserve being reduced from $31,724,100 last week, to $29,451,225 at this date. This is the first report in which a loss of reserve has been shown under the new law. The effect of the heavy export of Specie last Saturday, and on Wednesday of this week, is reflected in a decrease of Specie in the Banks to the extent of $3,388,000. To-day's shipments amounted to but $440,000, wholly in Gold coin. The changes in the Banks for the week are as follows:

	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.		
Loans	$280,534,300	$279,250,200	Dec.	$1,284,100
Specie	25,740,000	22,352,000	Dec.	3,388,000
Circulat'n	25,805,700	25,809,100	Inc.	3,400
Deposits	242,261,600	237,915,500	Dec.	4,346,000
Legal Ten.	66,549,500	66,578,100	Inc.	28,600

Government Bonds were firm and in good demand during the morning, but became dull in the afternoon business, no noteworthy changes in prices being observed, however. Railway Mortgages were dull and steady on the limited dealings. Lake Shore first, consolidated registered, sold at 96¾; Central Pacific, 90; Western Pacific, 82; Union Pacific first, 83@83⅞. State Securities and Bank shares were neglected, but steady at the bidding prices. Shares of the Park National Bank sold at 137½, and of the German American Bank at 90.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Friday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s., coup., '81	112¼	112
U. S. 5-20s., coup., '62	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s., coup., 67	117½	117⅝
American Gold	109⅝	109½
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¾@$4 87¼	$4 86¾@$4 87¼
New-York Central & Hudson	101	101⅞
Chicago & Rock Island	98½	99¼
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46¼
St. Paul Common	34⅜	34½
St. Paul Preferred	52¾	52¾
Western Union	74¾	74⅞
Union Pacific	28¾	29
Lake Shore	72¼	75⅜
Toledo & Wabash	35⅛	35⅝
North-western Common	38¼	38⅛
North-western Preferred	55¼	55¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	107¼	107¼
Central of New-Jersey	106¼	106
Panama	111¼	111¾
Erie	31¾	32⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	23	23⅛
C., C. & Indiana Central	13½	13¼
Harlem	125	124

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. Central	102	100⅛	5,550
Erie	32⅛	31⅞	1,100
Lake Shore	72⅛	72¼	6,400
Wabash	35⅝	35⅛	2,000
North-western	38¼	37⅞	300
Rock Island	99¼	99	900
Pacific Mail	46⅜	45⅞	13,300
St. Paul	34¾	34⅝	2,700
Ohios	23¼	22⅞	300
Western Union	75	74¾	10,100
Union Pacific	29⅛	28⅝	6,300
C. C. & Ind. Central	13½	13¼	300
Total			48,500

The following are the latest quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111½	112¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111½	112¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅜	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅛	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¼	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅛	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅛	116½
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118
10-40s, Registered	110¼	110½
10-40s, Coupons	113½	114
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112½
5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112¼

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered the following results:

Gold balances	$1,336,702
Currency balances	1,464,911
Gross clearances	22,501,000

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$45,000,944
Currency balances	2,547,584
Gold exchanges	3,223,344
Gold balances	476,853

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board to-day for various State Securities:

N. Y. Reg. B. L.	106⅞	Va.6s,Con.,2d series.	34
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	106⅞	Georgia 6s	77½
N. Y. 6s, '74	106	Georgia 7s, new	89½
N. Y. 6s, '75	106	Georgia 7s, end	80
N. Y. 6s, '77	106	N.C. 6s,old, Ja. & Ju.	18
N. Y. 6s, '78	106	N. C., old, Apl&Oct.	18
N. Y. 5s, G. C., '75	106	N C.6s,N.C.R.R.J&J.	40
N. Y. 5s, G. C., '76	106	N.C.6s,N.C.R.R.A&O.	40
California 7s	110	NC6s,NCRR,offJ&J.	25
Connecticut 6s	102½	NC6s,NCRR,offA&O.	25
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. Sp. T., Class 2.	5½
Illinois C. 6s, '77	100	N. C. Sp. T., Class 1.	5½
Illinois C. 6s, '79	100	N. C. Sp. T., Class 3.	5½
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. 6s	25
Ohio 6s, '75	100	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	18
Ohio 6s, '81	102¼	S. C. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	18
Ohio 6s, '86	104¼	S. C. Non-Fund B..	5½
Rhode Island 6s	101	Arkansas 6s, B.	15
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	100	Ark. 7s,L.R.&FtS,iss	5
Michigan 6s, '83	100	Ark 7s, Mem.& L. R.	5
Michigan 7s, '90	101	Ark7s,L.R.,PB&NO.	5
Missouri 6s, '75	98	Ark.7s,Miss.,O&RR.	5
Missouri 6s, '78	93	Ark.7s, Ark.Cen.RR.	5
Missouri 6s, '80	93	Alabama 5s, '83	30
Tenn. 6s, Old	76	Alabama 8s, '86	30
Tenn. 6s, Old, Ex-C.	57	Alabama 8s, '86	45
Tenn. 6s, New	75	Louisiana 6s	22
Virginia 6s, Old	29	Louisiana 6s, new	22
Virginia 6s, New	30	Texas 10s, '76	94
Virginia 6s, Con.	51¾		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	147	Market	120
Am. Exchange	111	Mechanics'	134
Chatham	128	Mercantile	115
Chemical	1103	Merchants'	119
City	300	New-York	120
Corn Exchange	120	N. Y. County	200
First National	200	Ninth National	100
Fourth National	100	Pacific	165
Fulton	140	People's	140
German American	89	Republic	105
Gold Exchange	110	St. Nicholas	104
Hanover	100	State of N. Y.	110
Irving	125	Union	137
Manhattan	149		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—Aug. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	..
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅝
Camden and Amboy	125½	125¾
Pennsylvania Central	50⅞	51
Reading	54⅞	55
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18½
Northern Central	34	34⅛
Lehigh Navigation	45⅜	45½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¼	95½

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 15, 12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 11-16 ℘ cent., which is 5-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 30.

6 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £17,000.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8¼d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8¼d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October and November, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 61s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Produce.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 15, 2:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 41s 6d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

A NEW-JERSEY DEFALCATION.

About a year ago Frederick Schaefer, the town Treasurer of Union Hill, N. J., suddenly disappeared. An examination of his books showed that he was a defaulter to a large amount. All efforts to find the defaulter were fruitless. He returned to see his intimate friends a few evenings ago, and being recognized by some of his old townsmen, was pursued. He succeeded, however, in eluding their vigilance, and made good his escape. His bondsmen were his father, and Messrs. Hauser, Vogt, and Wurtz. Yesterday Messrs. Vogt and Wurtz paid the amount of the defalcation into the town Treasury, and will commence suit against the other bondsmen to recover their share of the liability at once.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

HALF-ACRE PLOTS, HALF-ACRE PLOTS,

AT

ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-three minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two miles beyond Elizabeth.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,

will positively sell,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF C. A. LAMBARD, deceased,

TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1874,

AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,

SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

Sub-divided in half-acre plots, fronting on Chestnut st., the main avenue of the town, three-quarters of a mile from station. Surrounded on every side by improvements.

Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to,

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September, proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 17, an Elegant Assortment of

Real Axminster, Aubusson, Indian, Persian, and Berlin

CARPETS,

IN ONE PIECE. *Prices very attractive.*

They will also offer a Large Variety of

French Moquettes,
at $3 per yard and upward.

American Moquettes,
at $3 per yard and upward.

Scotch Axminsters,
at $2 50 per yard and upward.

English Wiltons,
at $2 50 per yard and upward.

English Velvets,
at $2 25 per yard and upward.

English Brussels,
at $1 75 per yard and upward.

A Fine Assortment of

Tapestries,

embracing the Newest and Choicest Patterns, commencing at the *unusually low price* of $1 per yard.

An Unsurpassed Selection of

Domestic Carpets,

of the choicest character, exclusive designs, and *expressly manufactured for their retail sales.*

Tapestry Ingrains,

commencing with a full line at $1 25 per yard.

A Choice Assortment of

Extra Super Ingrains,
Three-Ply, Medium, and Superfine
Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths,
Cocoa and China Matting,

at prices lower than for the past ten years, offering an opportunity to buyers such as has seldom been presented.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are daily receiving

Fall Importations of Silks,

And will open on MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, an elegant assortment of

Plain Silks,

Very choice new Fall Shades, at $2 and $2 25 per yard. Extraordinary good value.

A full and Complete Stock of

Fancy Silks,

Black and White and Colored Stripes and Checks from 90c. per yard upward.

Camayeux Stripes,

$1 50 per yard—value, $1 75.

All the celebrated makes of the
"Bonnet," "Family,"
"Ponson," "Drap de Lyon,"
"Drap de Milan," and
"Household"

Brands of

Black Silks

From the very lowest numbers, at $1 75 and $2 per yard upward.

"Gold O" Brand,

$1 25 per yard upward.

Trimming Silks.

BLACK TAFFETAS for Trimming at 75c. per yard.

BLACK GROS GRAIN for Trimming at $1 per yard.

Samples forwarded on application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND CARPETS IN exchange for furniture or books. Address "Trade," Times up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

By Joseph Hegeman & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL CARPET SALE
MONDAY, Aug. 17,

at 10½ A. M., at the Central sales-rooms, corner Willoughby st. and Pearl, Brooklyn. New and second-hand Moquette, Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and ingrain carpets, mats, rugs, oil-cloths, [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, &c.

CARPETS.—Our assortment offers superb lines in the better grades of CARPETS, and our selections in Wiltons, Axminsters, Moquettes, Tapestries, &c., combine all that is elegant, exquisite, and beautiful. All other lines of CARPETS and CARPETINGS are equally attractive and replete with all the novelties the market affords.

UPHOLSTERY.—We offer all grades of Curtains, Lambrequins, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Cornices, Shades, &c., in all the newest and most attractive styles.

LINENS.—Housekeeping Linens, Towels, Towelings, Napkins, Table-cloths, Doylies, &c., in endless variety.

FURNITURE.—In our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT will be found the finest stock we have ever offered. It is exceedingly recherché in design, unsurpassed in appearance, and embraces styles strictly confined to this house.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

We are opening an elegant line of ENGLISH PRINTS, in new designs and colorings, just received by recent European steamers.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE. NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.

STILL CONTINUE THEIR SUCCESSFUL SALE OF

BRINCK & RUSSELL'S

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AT NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AND WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUG. 17, GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

C. A. FULLER, late with J. & C. Johnston.
JOHN DUNN, late with Brinck & Russell.
J. R. GRIGG, late with A. T. Stewart & Co.
C. HASKELL, late with Lord & Taylor.

DRESS GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874,
Ten Cases

Merinos,

The newest and choicest shades, from 75c. per yard upward.

A fine assortment of

Empress Cloths,

45c. per yard, *good value.*

A large line of

Alpacas and Mohairs

At 25c. per yard.

They will also offer a large invoice of Cotton and Wool

Cashmeres

36 inches wide, at 35c. per yard; former price 50c. *Very cheap.*

Just received, fresh varieties of

Tartan Plaids

At 35c. and 65c. per yard.

Very elegant

Double-Fold Plaids

At $1 35 per yard, upward.

Standard Prints,

A full line, at 10c. per yard, good value for 12½c.

A line of

Superior Prints,

Full 33 inches wide, *suitable for Fall wear,* at 12 1-2c. per yard.

Novelties

By nearly every steamer, consisting in part of

Paris-Made Hats,

BONNETS, RIBBONS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS.

Samples forwarded on application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th Sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND ACCUSTOMED TO the care of servants desires a home for herself and two young daughters in return for services in superintending a household. Address Home, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE OF SERvants, and with testimonials, desires to superintend a household. Address Housekeeper, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; very capable of doing general house-work well and nicely; is good bread and biscuit baker, and has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH girl as dress-maker; understands the business in all its branches; by the day, week, or month; reference first families. Address E. P., No. 24 East 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

MALES.

AN EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a position; could invest some money if desired. Address M. N. O., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

CLERK, COLLECTOR, &c.—BY A YOUNG man; has been an office clerk and collector; can furnish first-class references if required. Call at or address No. 415 West 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotchman, as coachman or gardener; understands farming in all its branches and care of stock; is strictly sober; can take full charge if required. Address Scotchman, Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WITH OVER twenty years' experience in growing fruit, flowers, and vegetables. Address M. A. G., at J. Christmas' No. 4 Wall st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE SALESman, to take charge of the department; one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, [illegible]

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, the balance of their Summer stock of

DRESSES.

WHITE LAWN DRESSES, at $2 50 each upward.

LINEN and BATISTE DRESSES, at $6 each, former price $12.

MOHAIR DRESSES, at $15 to $18 each, former price, $25.

BLACK ALPACA DRESSES, *handsomely trimmed,* $12 each upward.

Black Silk Dresses,

Elegantly and stylishly trimmed, at $50 each.

They will also offer one of the most complete and tasty assortments of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Ever presented, consisting in part of BLOUSE SUITS, 2 pieces, all wool, $4 each, upward.

LINEN SUITS, "JOCKEY," and "DERBY" SUITS *at proportionately low prices.*

A large invoice of Elegantly Embroidered French

Unlaundried Goods

For Ladies' Underwear, comprising
NIGHT ROBES,
CHEMISETTES,
DRAWERS,
DRESSING SACQUES,
CHEMISE YOKES AND BANDS,
At Attractive Prices.

TROUSSEAUX, 3 Pieces to a set, *Elegantly Embroidered,* $8 and upward.

Infants' Wardrobes

In large variety, 47 Pieces to set, $50 each, upward.

A visit of inspection will satisfy the public of the *extraordinary inducements offered purchasers.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 21, 1874, for furnishing 1,000 barrels of Flour. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record;* copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on instalments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, OR INSTALLments, or to rent.—Beautiful rosewood, seven octave Agraffe Piano and stool. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISER, WHO GIVES AND EXPECTS references, wants partner in this City, with $10,000 to $15,000 cash. Investor secured against loss by responsible bondsmen, and [illegible] Good opening for active young man. Any party seeking business, who has above qualifications, can address IRON GOODS, Box No. 3,945 New-York Post Office.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH A CAPital from $2,000 or $3,000, would like to enter into partnership in a legitimate business. Address LEGITIMATE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTER.
THE BEST KINDLING WOOD-SPLITTER IN THE WORLD.

Splits the hardest wood as readily as [illegible]. Send for illustrated circular. WM. L. WILLIAMS, 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of [illegible] ship of East Orange, in the County of [illegible] of New-Jersey, has this day [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
COLORADO.......Aug. 12
CHINA.......Aug. 25
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15	California, Sat'day, Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday, Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday, Aug. 22	Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26	India, Wed'day....Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.....Aug. 22, 12 M.	The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt.....Aug. 29, 7 A. M.	England, Sept 12, 6-30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner..........Aug. 25, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez..........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre..........Saturday..Sept. 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 9
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Beddoe..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard..........Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. Fr. Bulow, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. de Limon, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Sept. 1.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Sept. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Aug. 15.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent.
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Aug. 18
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Aug. —
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:50, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.
Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY, No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.
R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.
DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls, Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.
Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

SEABURY SEMINARY,
No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys' under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, Junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon. Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES [illegible]ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

M. C. MITCHELL'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. H. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PRIVATE BOARDING-SCHOOL AT GREAT Neck, Long Island. A few gentlemen's sons will be fully prepared for the University in any branch of science. For particulars address Dr. RICHARD MILLER, Great Neck House, Long Island.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING.—Young men and boys whose diffidence has prevented progress in large schools receive strictly private instruction. PAINE, Nos. 62 Bowery and 1,275 Broadway.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, HAVING REceived her diploma in Paris, and excellent in English, Spanish, music, and drawing, desires an engagement in a good American family. Address CEZILLY, No. 200 East 58th st.

A PARISIAN LADY (DIPLOMEE) WHO HAS had ten years' successful experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a New-York school for the next scholastic year. Address M. V., No. 1,212 Broadway, Room No. 7.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND BRIdles. Summer horse-clothing, fly-nets, and linen sheets selling off cheap, to make room for Winter goods. Our harnesses are hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.
Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., near Broadway and Madison square; first-class location; elegant family and single rooms; excellent table; baths; sociables; a quiet home; prices reasonable; permanent or transient boarders received.

NO. 194 MADISON AV.—TWO FLOORS OF AN elegant house, newly painted, to rent to a small family desiring private table and all the comforts of home without the care; the rooms will be furnished to suit the party renting them; permanent arrangement preferred.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 238.—MRS. GILLET is about reopening her house. By early application parties can obtain elegant accommodation at moderate prices; transient boarders; references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE or two desirable rooms, second floor; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; to agreeable parties terms to suit; references.

NO. 115 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. and Irving Place.—Large square rooms to let, with board for gentleman and wife; rooms for single gentlemen at $8 per week; table first class.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.
Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also small room; use of bath, gas, &c.; modern improvements; house first class; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.

136 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER
Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.
To let, with board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room, with alcove; southern exposure; fine closets; family small; references given and required.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.,
First door from 5th av.—To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 18 32D ST.
To let with board, three handsomely furnished suites of rooms; private table if required. References exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer a desirable suite of rooms; second floor, newly papered and furnished; bath, hot and cold water, ample closets; private table if preferred.

NO. 275 WEST 22D ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms reasonable.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, board first class, gentlemen and wives or gentlemen, Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d st.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

GENTLEMEN WISHING THE COMFORT of a home, in newly and handsomely furnished rooms, can find the same by applying at No. 252 West 39th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SINGLE AND FAMILY rooms with board, transiently during the absence of permanent boarders; also, one family room for a permanency.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 14 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVEnue Hotel.—Handsome rooms on second floor, en suite or singly; bath attached; with or without breakfast; to gentlemen only.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without private table, single rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at No. 60 West 38th st.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen desiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH HANDsomely furnished front rooms, singly and en suite; prices moderate; references. Transient board.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR FAMIlies, on first and second floors, at 128 East 23d st.

BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly; also, office for doctor. No. 107 West 41st st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—ELEGANT FLOORS TO LET, with or without private table; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, also hall room; references exchanged. 14th st., No. 156 West.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a private family.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AFTER December 1st, two large rooms on second floor, or entire floor if in a small house, nicely furnished, with private table; location above 23d st., between Madison and 6th avs.; if suited will be permanent, and will partially furnish; references exchanged. Address, with terms, Post Office Box No. 5,356.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a strictly private family; will be permanent if suited. Address, stating terms and particulars, D. B. J., No. 669 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
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ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
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AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Paid up and subscribed capital..........$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus..........3,700,000
Life assets and annuities..........13,300,000
Total..........$27,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
REOPENING!
Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian, Mr. J. L.
TOOLE,
who will appear for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
at this theatre, on
MONDAY EVENING Aug. 17, 1874,
in
TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Supported by
Miss ELIZA JOHNSTONE, Miss AGNES MICHELL,
Mr. W. HERBERT, Mr. H. WESTLAND,
(of the principal London theatres, their first appearance here.)
and an efficient Company.
The initial representation of Mr. TOOLE'S series of specialties will consist of a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled,
WIG AND GOWN.
HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
With a petite drama, called the
WEAVERS.
Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS
Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.
Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
☞ BELLE LAMAR!!! ☜
The completeness of the success of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new American play is without parallel on the record of the productions of this house, and, in consideration of the overwhelming attendance, THE BOX-OFFICE will be open continuously from 8 A. M., where seats may be secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
The play will be presented
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with the eminent actor,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
(for whom the drama was expressly written,) and
Miss R. ROGERS RANDOLPH,
in the principal parts, with the great cast completed, with Mr. F. B. WARDE, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. F. F. MACKAY, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. J. E. IRVING, Miss MARGUERITE CHAMBERS, &c.
The play produced under the immediate supervision of the author.
The scene is laid at and in the Shenandoah Valley.
*** PRICES—Admission, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents; reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; reserved Balcony Seats, $1.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

514 THEATRE COMIQUE.
NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
NEW FACES, AND A NEW DRAMA,
for the week commencing MONDAY, Aug. 17. First week of the stump orator,
Mr. ADD RYMAN.
Mr. RYMAN will give his opinion about things in general, and Brooklyn in particular. First week of
Master MARTIN,
Mr. FRANK DONALDSON,
and the new drama,
MUNGO,
THE APE.
Mr. LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT,
Mr. GEO. COES,
Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH,
Mr. WM. CARTER, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
Miss NULLY PIRRIS,
Mlle. ZETTEA,
Miss KATE O'CONNOR,
in new songs, acts, &c.
Concluding with the Drama,
MUNGO, THE APE.
Master MARTIN..........as..........The Monkey
The entire company in the cast.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CHAS. FRELIGH..........Director
SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1874,
SIXTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
The beautiful, interesting story of the
POLISH JEW; Or,
THE BELLS.
The grand moral dramatization of
FIFTEEN YEARS OF A DRUNKARD'S LIFE.

COLOSSEUM.
CLOSED FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS
and
NEW PICTURES.
The Colosseum is closed for extensive alterations and improvements, and will reopen for the Fall and Winter season Sept. 14.
NEW PICTURES, GRAND EFFECTS.
STARTLING NOVELTIES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Garden City Hotel,

Garden City, Long Island,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
This Hotel is handsomely located *in the centre of a large Park*, and is elegantly furnished and fitted throughout WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS of a first-class City Hotel. **Under experienced and superior management**—*no pains nor expense will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of guests.*
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
Favorable terms made to families by the season.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
N. B.—Garden City is within forty minutes of Hunter's Point, via Flushing, North-side and Central Railroad, connecting with Thirty-fourth Street and James' Slip Ferries. Ten trains daily each way, and convenient by rail to the Summer resorts of Rockaway, Babylon, and Fire Island.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

WEST END HOTEL,
FORT WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE THE PALISADES,
Commanding fine views of the Hudson, and convenient to all business centres by trains to 30th st., and Elevated Railway to Bowling Green.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

BELMONT HALL,
New-Brighton, Staten Island.
Thirty minutes from Whitehall st.
FIRST-CLASS APPOINTMENTS.
MODERATE RATES.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRANDVIEW HOUSE, delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, fifteen minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere; picturesque drives and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 Fifth av., or on premises.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This beautiful Summer resort will give first-class accommodations at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY.—TO THOSE individuals or families with children who are desirous of spending the remainder of the season in the country in pursuit of health or pleasure, the advertiser would state that he owns a large mansion, with fine rooms and latest improvements, bath, with cold and hot water, located about twenty-five miles from the City, in the upper part of Morris County, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from Hoboken; three trains daily each way; the Rockaway River running past the premises; handsome scenery and pleasant drives; for salubrity and healthfulness the location not surpassed by any other within 100 miles of the City; a visit of inspection is invited. For other particulars address P. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT a beautiful residence; large, airy rooms, wide piazzas, fine shade, perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; ten minutes' drive from Coscob Station, one hour from city; accommodation for horses. Refer to J. E. FAIRCHILD, No. 8 Broad st., New-York, or address Holley Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND TWO LADIES, OR family of four to eight, can be accommodated for $6 per week, for remainder of season; plenty of shade, close to water, boating, gunning, sea-bathing; one and a half miles from station. Address Nathan Raynor, West Hampton, Long Island.

SEA-SIDE BOARD—CLOSE BY THE OCEAN; piano, croquet, pleasant drives; good rooms and good board; no musquitoes; daily bathing. Address WM. AUG. CORWITH, Bridgehampton, Long Island. Refers to Dr. Beard, No. 53 West 33d st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD TEN MINUTES walk from the ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, sailing, gunning, and fishing. Inquire of Josiah Rogers, Bridgehampton, Long Island. Refer to N. B. Cook, No. 148 Front st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WHERE TWO OR THREE children, or an invalid lady can be accommodated; pleasant rooms; terms very reasonable; corner Main and Adams sts., Rahway, N. J. Address M. L. OTTER, No. 20 East 14th st., New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—Parties can be accommodated with rooms and board; pleasant location, near the boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBERGH, druggist.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S. (FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,)
28th st., corner of Broadway.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Mr. DALY has to announce that his sixth comedy season
WILL BEGIN
TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 25, at this magnificent theatre, with the production of AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA OF THE TIMES, by the author of DIVORCE, HORIZON, UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT, &c., entitled:
WHAT
SHOULD SHE
DO?
Or, JEALOUSY!
To be offered with a CAST OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE POWER and unusual perfectness, and with EVERY SCENE NEW.
The box-sheet will open on THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock. The rule against TICKET SPECULATORS will be rigidly enforced this season, and no tickets purchased of those parties will be admitted at the doors.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Preliminary to their regular Fall and Winter season, the management respectfully announce the reappearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress,
Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
in a magnificent revival of her great play,
JANE EYRE,
which created such a profound sensation when it was produced here last season. The play will be presented with new and elegant scenery, and with a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR, and others.
Box-office open for sale of reserved seats on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and
THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
when will be presented, for the first time in America, Mr. L. Vasseur's brilliant opera bouffe,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
with entirely new scenery, new costumes, &c., and the following brilliant distribution in the leading roles:
MULLER..........Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
MOLDA..........Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLY
FITCHEL..........Mlle. BLANCHE GANDON
RAAB..........M. DUBOUCHET
PRUTH..........M. DEBREE
FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
M. C. VAN GHELE..........Musical Director
PRICES.—Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Orchestra and Balcony Sofas, $2; Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1 25; Second Balcony, $1. Sale of seats commences Thursday, Aug. 20, at the box-office in the theatre and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
L. Aldrich, Sophie Miles, W. H. Meeker, J. R. Grismer, Harry Colton, in C. W. Barry's five act drama, THE DWARFS' DUEL.	Belle Howitt, Lizzie Kelsey, A. H. Sheldon, in the burlesque and pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS.

Aug. 24—LANCASHIRE LASS & GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
SIXTH WEEK of the extraordinary success of
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
LO LO, the great LO LO,
The Daring Female Gymnast.
LESTER and ALLEN, Song and Dance Artists.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his school of Educated Dogs.
HARRY SHELDON, CHINESE JUGGLER.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
The Reigning Sensation,
THE CAN CAN
and
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Every evening and TUESDAY and FRIDAY MATINEES.
Minstrels at 8; Olio at 9 o'clock.
The CAN CAN commences at 10 o'clock.
Reserved seats six days in advance.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.
R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT.	EVERY
EVERY	ALL THE BEST STARS	EVENING
WEDNESDAY.	IN THE PROFESSION.	AT
SATURDAY.	POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., and $1.	8.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.
Immense success of the moral and exciting play,
GRIFFITH GAUNT; or,
MAN AND WIFE and THE PASTOR.
LOVE AND JEALOUSY
is strongly depicted in this elegant drama.
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug. 16, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FOURTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Private boxes $1 and $2, according to location.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 15 EAST 49TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
For sale, in 49th st., just east of 5th av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17 by 60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.
The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND Central Park—An exceedingly desirable medium-size dwelling, with dining-room extension, for sale or to let low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

A RARE CHANCE.—TWO FINE, WELL-BUILT frame houses, together, but entirely separate; improvements; each plot 50x112; barn on one; best part pleasant, healthy village of Fairview, N. J.; near depot; will be sold for about half they actually cost to build; $2,250 each, half cash; rent of either will pay interest on price of both; must positively be sold. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 and evenings, or HALL & VREELAND, No. 7 Murray st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the best stands in Columbia County, one mile from Harlem Railroad, consisting of store, dwelling, and stable, also large dwelling and barn and tenant house and barn; six acres of land with all kinds of fruit and shade trees; healthy location and beautiful prospect; will be sold for the low price of $6,000, if applied for soon, at No. 99 Murray st., New-York.

$300 DOWN AND $40 A MONTH UNTIL paid for.—A splendid two-story dwelling; eight rooms; built by day's work; in perfect order; two blocks from depot; only twenty minutes by rail. Apply at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE—SEVEN NEW AND ELEGANT COUNtry houses, with ample grounds, shade trees, evergreens, &c.; avenues graded; twelve miles from the City. J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET.
No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The furniture is new and first-class, and the house is fully furnished. It will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 25 EAST 20TH st., three doors from Broadway. Keys at No. 15 West 20th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, A SECOND FLOOR IN a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms, laid out to good advantage for housekeeping. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 121 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A SMALL GENTEEL PLACE within twenty miles of New-York. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 218 Post Office, New-York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.

NEW FACTS IN THE CASE—MME. ST. GEORGE AND TORRINO—AN ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Detectives David Corwin and William Folk, of the Brooklyn Central Office, acting under the supervision of Gen. Jourdan, yesterday unearthed some startling facts regarding the murder of Sig. Salvadore Torrino, in Bedford avenue, on Wednesday night last. To begin with, they found M. and Mme. St. George, with whom Torrino boarded, at No. 64 Monroe street M. and Mme. St. George returned to their apartments on Friday evening. Mme. St. George at once identified the body as that of Torrino, and informed Detectives Folk and Corwin of the facts regarding her acquaintance with him. The result was satisfactory. Torrino did not bear the relation of lover to Mme. St. George. He was simply a boarder in her house, and by his quiet and kindly manner had become a very dear friend to herself and her husband. On Tuesday night last he seemed to be depressed in spirits, and packed up his letters and private papers in his trunk. On Wednesday afternoon Torrino ate his supper, and taking Mme. St. George's garnet ring off the bureau, said: "I will wear this. I may not come back to-night." In Torrino's trunk the detectives found a large stiletto and a quantity of letters. The greater part of these letters were from his wife, now in Palermo, Sicily. Their tone was of the most affectionate character, and showed that Torrino had been in correspondence with her. They also found six receipts signed by Signor De Lucca, the Italian Consul, for $400, which Torrino had sent his wife. From other papers found in the trunk it would appear that Torrino was a Colonel attached to the staff of Gen. Garibaldi during the Austrian campaign, and participated in the famous march through Mantua. A letter from Ricciotti Garibaldi, entitling Torrino *mio fradre*, was also found. It would also appear that Torrino was a prominent member or chief in the secret society known as "Young Italy," founded by Guiseppe Mazzini, and although a man of advanced views, was reckless in character and a desperate and daring fighter. One of the letters from one Tito Cerenti alluded to Torrino's extraordinary skill with the sword, and recalled an incident in the army career of the murdered man.

The Police of the Sixth Subprecinct yesterday arrested a young man named Thomas Donohoe, a hatter by trade, on suspicion of having been concerned in the crime. The young man was discharged, having amply satisfied the Police as to his whereabouts on last Wednesday night.

Detectives Folk and Corwin are still engaged on the case, and have ascertained beyond any doubt that Torrino was in New-York until half-past 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday night, and then left for Brooklyn, apparently unaccompanied.

The Board of Police, on motion of Gen. Jourdan, yesterday adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a reward of $2,500 be offered to any person or persons who shall furnish such information to the Board of Police and Excise, as shall lead to and result in the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Salvadore Torrini, on the evening of the 12th of August, 1874.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday impaneled the following jury: Frederick Scholes, Bedford avenue; Charles Haslem, No. 131 Union avenue; A. B. Hodges, place of business, No. 96 Broadway, E. D.; Samuel Godwin, No. 88 Morton street; Daniel Godwin, No. 13 Bedford avenue; Francis Hagadorn, No. 139 Ross street; Charles Emmons, No. 107 Clymer street; Isaac Bamber, No. 138 South Ninth street; W. H. Gaylor, No. 110 South Eighth street; John Ditmars, No. 384 South Second street; C. Richards, No. 70 South Sixth street; B. Kuttner, No. 306 South Third street.

Coroner Whitehill will not hold the inquest until the Police have finished working on the case.

THE ORANGE MOVEMENT.

FORMATION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF ORANGE LODGES IN THE CITY—THE NEW ORDER—THE ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS OF MALTA INTRODUCED.

During the last few days the members of the Orange orders belonging to the grade known as the Royal Arch Purple have been preparing for the formation of new lodges and initiation of members, to be known as Royal Black Knights of Malta. Heretofore the order was confined to Great Britain and Canada, partly, it is believed, owing to the few members of the Royal Arch Purple Order in the States. Before an Orangeman can be initiated, he must be a member of a Royal Arch Purple Lodge, and of good standing. Within the past two years, and especially after the riot of 1871, an impetus, it would seem, was caused among the Orange fraternity by the encroachment of the Papacy on their rights as citizens of a free country, the consequence being the formation of a large number of new lodges. For the past eight months a delegation of the Black Knights of Malta has been looked for in this City. The delegation arrived on Wednesday last. Among them are Sir Knight Companions John H. Pritchard, John A. Cowan, and T. R. E. A. Land. On that night they opened the George Washington Encampment. No. 100, in the Orange Hall, corner Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue. There were 300 candidates present, upon whom the first six degrees were conferred. The following evening about 100 more were also initiated, when the same degrees were conferred—Knight of Malta, Royal Scarlet, Royal Black, Royal Mark, Royal Blue Manmaster Builder. The remaining six orders will not be conferred until the remainder of the delegates, who come from the Grand Lodge of Canada, arrive, and their delay is only caused by the non-arrival of the dispatch conveying a special dispensation from the Imperial Grand Lodge of Scotland authorizing them to act. Another meeting was held last evening at No. 403 Fourth avenue, when the following officers were elected and installed in the customary manner: Jas. Hale, Sir Knight Commander; Sir Knight James E. Henderson, Generalissimo; Sir Knight James S. Smith, Prelate; Sir Knight James Colhoun, Recorder; Sir Knight M. Patterson, Treasurer Meetings will be held each night for the initiation of members of the Orange Order into that of the Black Knights of Malta. It is expected that members of the fraternity will be in attendance from Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and other cities throughout the Union during the week.

THE POOR SICK CHILDREN.

The Children's Aid Society is vigorously prosecuting the work of relief among the poor sick children of the City. At the head-quarters, No. 327 Rivington street, the Superintendent daily receives applications from all parts of the City. Some of them are for food, and some are for help to bury the dead; but generally the appeal is for a physician and medicine. The appearance of some of these poor mothers as they relate their wants and sufferings is pitiable in the extreme. Sometimes they carry a poor, emaciated specimen of humanity in their arms, while one or two others, equally miserable, cling to their skirts. The tale is always a sad one. There is a family of four or more children, sometimes as many as seven or eight. The father is dead, deserted, or what is worse, a drunkard. The mother must support the children; but one day a child is taken sick; mother must stay at home to nurse it. This cuts off the scanty income. Then recourse is had to the pawnshop, until furniture, bedding, and every spare article of personal clothing is gone; then comes destitution with all its attendants, suffering and despair. Large parties of poor children, who are not absolutely "down sick," are sent every week to the commodious and beautiful resort provided for them by the society at Staten Island. A week's residence at this pleasant home effects a wonderful transformation in the appearance of the young folks. They receive a bountiful supply of fresh milk, rice, oat-meal, and other nourishing food, while they are allowed to gambol unrestrained over a beautiful lawn, and so engage in a variety of amusing and invigorating games. Nothing could demonstrate more convincingly the operation of a practical charity than to witness the departure of a company at the ferry on Monday morning, and contrast its appearance with that of the same children when they return on Saturday night. The halting gait, pallid cheek, and lustreless eyes have given place to buoyant steps and countenances radiant with returning health. This charity is unique in conception, as it is humane and beneficial in its purposes, and the success which has attended it is gratifying to all who take an interest in benevolent work. Several physicians are kept constantly employed attending to the sick at their homes. The applications for relief are still increasing, and make a heavy draft upon the funds, a fact which we hope the friends of the poor, sick children will not forget.

A FRUITLESS BURGLARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the office of Nicholas Muller, emigrant passenger agent of the Erie Railway, No. 10 Greenwich street, was visited by burglars. The thieves forced open the side door leading into the office from the hallway, and then made an attempt to break open the large safe, which at the time contained between $10,000 and $11,000 in cash. The burglars succeeded in cutting a large aperture in the outside doors of the receptacle, and were operating on the inside compartment, when they became alarmed and fled, leaving all their tools behind them. Capt. Lowery, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, has been notified of the burglary, but no clue to the burglars has yet been obtained by the Police.

FESTIVAL OF GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES.

A large and respectable audience filled the Academy of Music last night, on the occasion of the opening entertainment of the musical festival, arranged by the societies composing the New-York Allgemeine Sangerbund, to commemorate its twenty-fifth anniversary. The entertainment was opened by a prologue, spoken by Mme. Schwencke, embracing a review of the German Singers' Union. The societies who engaged in a contest of vocal exercises, were the Colonia Society, the Marschner Maennerchor, the Rhenish Saengerbund, the Aurora Society, a mixed chorus of gentlemen and lady vocalists, the Arminia, the Uhland Bund, and the Koerner Liedertafel. The most ponderous work of the performance was a cantate for soli and mixed chorus, the rendition of which brought into action the entire chorus of the Saengerbund, including the singing-school, accompanied by the orchestra.

FROM CIVIL TO CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

A CHARGE OF PROCURING FALSE TESTIMONY DISMISSED—JUDGE DONOHUE'S DECISION.

In the case of The People against Emil Haas, arrested on a charge of attempting to procure false testimony, Judge Donohue rendered a decision yesterday fully exonerating the accused. The case has been already noticed in THE TIMES in other proceedings before the courts, and the facts out of which the present proceedings have arisen are fully stated by Judge Donohue in his opinion, as follows:

"This matter came before the court in this way: Defendant was arrested before Judge Bixby, and it was alleged that the Justice unnecessarily delayed the examination. A *certiorari* was granted, and the papers and proceedings brought before this court. After a careful examination of the facts, it appears that the Justice before whom the case was pending was a material witness for the prosecution, and that on one point at least his testimony was vital. On these facts appearing to the court the examination was ordered to continue before me, as it had been unnecessarily delayed before the Police Justice, and the defendant was improperly restrained. The facts on such examination then appeared to be that the prosecutor and defendant had a litigation pending in the common law courts, and that certain books and papers were important in that litigation, and that the prosecutor in the common law cases asked the right to examine them, and that the right was granted to him. The documents were twofold: first, accounts showing the state of affairs between them on balance-sheets, and second, books from which the balance-sheets were compiled. On the defendant's allegation that he feared the taking away of his books with the original entries, he procured their deposit in a place outside of his office. After such deposit, upon the arrival of his clerks one morning at his office, the defendant's safe and office were found open, the papers scattered around, and the balance-sheets gone. This was on the 11th August, 1873. Here commences the charge and counter-charge. The prosecutor alleges the defendant did this with intent to throw the blame on and found a charge against the prosecutor. On this point, it seems to me, on all the evidence and probabilities, this statement of the prosecutor is groundless. On the evidence it is not sustained by proof, but is rebutted. It is apparent that at the time the defendant had done nothing to connect the prosecutor with the offense, and that his suspicions would have naturally pointed at the parties who wanted and had asked the production of those accounts. But the fact that the defendant had placed his books in the Safe Deposit Company, from which books the same precise details as contained in the accounts abstracted could be taken, makes it impossible to suppose he had gone through the form of robbing himself of accounts the originals of which all his clerks and friends knew were safe. His continued suspicions of his opponents in the lawsuits, whether well or ill founded, naturally led him to cast his eyes in that direction, and finally his co-detendant in this suit came with offers to him of evidence of the fact. All that transpired serves to convince me that Haas acted in good faith in trying to procure evidence, and without any idea that the evidence offered was untrue. It seems to me, moreover, that his co-defendant was acting more improperly with the prosecutor than with the defendant, and had this charge been one on which the co-defendant with Haas could be held and Haas discharged I should feel it my duty to so hold him; but as the charge is one that he cannot be held on alone, he must be discharged. Haas I do not find the slightest proof against on the facts."

CRICKET.

THE ST. GEORGE VS. THE SYRACUSE.

Yesterday a very interesting match was played between the St. George Cricket Club and the Syracuse, N. Y., Cricket Club, on the grounds of the former at Hoboken. The day was fine and the attendance of spectators large. The St. George Club won the toss and took the field first. The batting of the St. George men was very fine, while the fielding of the Syracuse Club was remarkably good. Mr. Moerau made 67 runs before being bowled out by Mr. Phillips. The batting of Mr. Cookson was very creditable, notwithstanding that he labored under some difficulties. He made 18 runs, when he fared the same as Mr. Moerau, being bowled out by Rev. Mr. Culthorp. Mr. Wells scored 17 in an incredibly short space of time, when he was caught out by Mr. Cowie. Lemmon, who is one of the St. Georges' best at the bat, scored 13 and not out. In the one inning the club scored 126 runs. The Syracuse then took the field, sending in Mr. Pearson, who was caught out by Mr. Jones, making nothing. The superior fielding and bowling of their opponents gave them little or no chance, and the highest score made in the first inning was by Mr. Cowie. In the second inning Mr. Smith did some good batting, scoring 17 runs, when he was caught out by Mr. Moerau. The match ended at 6 o'clock, the St. George Club winning the one inning by a majority of 59. Appended is the score:

ST. GEORGE.

Earnshaw b. Cowie	2
Moerau b. Phillips	67
Cookson b. Culthorp	18
Bance b. Porter, b. Culthorp	0
Jones b. Culthorp	0
Cashman b Cowie	0
Palmer c. Culthorp, b Cowie	1
Wells c. Cowie, b. Phillips	17
Bowman l. b. w. b. Phillips	0
Lemmon not out	13
Carpenter c. Porter, b. Phillips	0
Byes 5, leg byes 2, wide balls 1	8
Total	126

SYRACUSE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Peirson c. Jones, b. Moeran	0	c. Jones, b. Cashman	4
Nookes b. Jones	1	c. and b. Bance	0
Smith b. Moerau	0	c. Moerau, b. Palmer	17
Smart b. Moerau	0	run out	1
Cowie not out	7	run out	0
Moore b. Jones	0	c. Bance, b. Cashman	6
Barker b. Moerau	3	c. Carpenter, b. Bance	3
Culthorp b. Jones	1	st. Bowman, b. Enshaw	0
Town b. Jones	6	c. Bunce, b. Palmer	3
Phillips run out	0	not out	3
Porter b. Cashman	6	c. Jones, b. Bance	6
Byes	3	Wide	1
Total	23	Total	44

Umpires.—Messrs. Smith and Wilkinson.

It has been arranged that the St. George Club will play a match with the Montreal Club on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. It is also decided to play a game of cricket with the base-ball clubs now in England on their return here, which will be via New-York, where they intend stopping for a few days.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR IN JERSEY CITY.

A man who gave his name as Burton Morris was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for playing a confidence game. Some days ago he went into Westphal's jewelry store in Jersey City and left a worthless watch to be repaired. He requested Mr. Westphal to loan him another watch to wear while his was being repaired, and the jeweler loaned him one valued at $35. Morris never appeared to reclaim his own. Yesterday he went into Schueler's jewelry store on Newark avenue, and under the pretense of being about to buy a watch for his brother, asked to be shown an assortment. Without buying he left, saying that he would bring his brother down to make a selection. Immediately after he had gone, Mr. Schueler discovered that a valuable ring was missing from his stock. He pursued Morris and arrested him. Morris offered Mr. Schueler all the money he had, and to return the property if he would let him go. He is thought to have been engaged in confidence operations in other parts of the State.

A FORGED ORDER.

Yesterday Patrick E. Whitney, aged twenty-two, of No. 264 First avenue, was arraigned before Justice Wandell of the Tombs Police Court, charged with obtaining goods of the value of $53, on a forged order. It seems that on the 3d inst. Whitney got possession of one of the blank forms used by the American News Company in ordering goods. This he filled up with an order on Messrs. E. Faber & Co. for ten gross of pencils, and signed the name of "Walsh" to it. The Messrs. Faber, knowing Walsh to be an employe of the company, readily gave him the pencils. When they discovered their error they at once notified the police, and Whitney was found and arrested. When taken before the Justice he acknowledged having committed the forgery, and was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

AN UNDECIDED ROWING-RACE.

Michael Slattery, of Brooklyn, rowed a race with James Walsh, of Brooklyn, last evening, at the Battery. The course was from the boat slip of the Battery, around Governor's Island. The race was well contested, both parties coming in within a second or two of each other. Both sides claimed the victory. The referee, Mr. James Gilmore, is to decide the matter. The race was for $25 a side. The time occupied was twenty-eight minutes. The referee, in consequence of the excitement prevailing, did not give his decision, but will do so in a few days. It is expected that the parties will have to row the race over again, as a great diversity of opinion prevails as to who was the winner.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Department during the week ending Saturday: Monday, Aug. 10, five applications; amount, $290. Tuesday, four applications; amount, $270. Wednesday, four applications; amount, $150. Thursday, three applications; amount, $120. Friday, two applications; amount, $60. Saturday, two applications; amount, $149 58. Total number of applications, twenty; total amount, $1,039 58. Total number of applications since May 1, 1,936; total amount, $137,842 88. Number of licenses granted last week, thirty-five.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES

INTERESTING REPORT OF ITS MANAGEMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SALARIES PAID IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—THE REDUCED ESTIMATES.

The following important report on the management of the public institutions, and the salaries of the employes in each, was adopted by the Commissioners of Charities:

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1874.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: The various City Departments are called upon to make up and submit to the Board of Apportionment an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year to come, in order to receive the necessary apportionment of funds. I need not call your attention to the trouble and difficulties created recently in this department by the reduction of the amount which we asked for in our last estimate. We pleaded in vain before the stern tribunal of apportionment; the gentlemen of that august body knew better our needs and requirements, and we had to submit to the inevitable with as good grace as possible. The principles of economy and retrenchment which the Board of Apportionment introduced with such forcible energy had to be accepted, and we had to shift the best way we could. Economy, however, is not always practised best by reducing the amount of expenditure; it rather consists in a careful examination of the sums actually required for the proper maintenance of a private or public household and their proper application, guarding against waste and extravagance, but also against decay and decline. The landlord who allows the rain to leak through the roof of his house, the walls to crack and blacken, the pipes to rot, because he dreads the expenditure of monny required for the necessary repair, is indeed a poor economist; he pays in the end double and treble the price laid out by his intelligent, but, in his eyes, too liberal neighbor, who at once sends for the proper mechanic whenever his attention is called to some existing defect.

It is true we carry on the department with the reduced appropriation; but are we in doing so practicing real economy, or are we short-sighted economists, who do not understand the real necessity of the department which we are charged to administrate? Will the economy which we are compelled to practice prove in the end to have been a real saving, or extravagance and waste? It seems to me a duty which we owe to ourselves and to the people to examine carefully the household under our charge and see what its real needs are; what the costs of its administration are in proportion to the number of people who are enjoying its benefits. In giving a proper account we become relieved to a great extent of the responsibility that rests upon our shoulders, if the economy practiced is but a poor shadow, a substitute, well put upon the stage, glittering in the distance, but a sham at close sight, we at least are not responsible for the suffering that must ensue, the decline and decay that must subsequently follow. I have, with this view, examined the records of our department, of which the accompanying statistical tables are a faithful extract. We have something like twenty-five correctionary and eleemosynary institutions under our charge, of which the latter constitute the large majority. Of the 9,799 persons that we had under our charge in the month of July, 2,725 were inmates of the correctionary institutions, a little more than one-fourth of the whole number; the balance, 7,074, or nearly three-fourths of the entire number, were the wards of charity, inmates of the various hospitals, the Lunatic, Insane, and Blind Asylums, the Almshouse and Soldier's Retreat, and the various institutions of a similar character.

Whether the support and maintenance of this large population is conducted on the principles of economy, is best ascertained from the statement which shows the average cost per head within the various institutions. The minimum cost is reached in the Almshouse with but 13.6 mills per capita, the maximum, that of the Small-pox Hospital, being $1 14 cents and 7 mills per head, giving an average of cost to us, per capita of 29½ cents per day of every man, woman, and child under our charge. Besides this army of voluntary and revolutionary dependents upon our bounty, a large number of sick, destitute, and helpless people look to us for advice, counsel, and relief; the family where husband and father is out of work, or disabled by sickness from procuring raiment and food, the widowed mother and the deserted wife, the betrayed girl, and the destitute stranger. Who will say that with such an exhibit, we are wanting in the application of the principles of true economy? It is not, however, the supply alone which calls for the exercise of economy; the machinery requisite for the successful government and supervision of the various departments under our charge, requires great care and foresight; not a person should be employed whose services could be dispensed with, and not a dollar more should be paid than is absolutely necessary to obtain the services we need. We must keep in sight the fact that some of our institutions require the services of great skill and talent; in fact some positions at our disposal ought to be filled only by men of the highest scientific accomplishments, and in filling these the question ought never to be, how large a remuneration ought to be commensurate to the demands made in order to secure the best skill and talent to our institutions. Our hospitals, lunatic and other asylums ought not to be looked upon as mere shelter for the unfortunate sufferers, they are more, they are the best schools which the country affords for the study of the abnormal and phenomenal conditions to which the human body and mind are subject. No institutions of the kind can offer such a large and varied field for the practical observer of the human body and mind throughout the various phases of disease, and of necessity they should be presided over by men who combine practical knowledge with the highest accomplishments of the scholar, men combining the qualifications as administrators and teachers. Our hospital and asylums offer opportunities that ought to draw to the medical colleges of the City of New-York students from the whole country. I am sure that neither the City nor the Commissioners of the Department will lose sight of these considerations, which are too great to be measured by the scale of a few thousand dollars by which the annual budget would be increased. The reduction made by the Board of Apportionment compelled us to reduce also the compensation of some of those men; in my opinion this practice of economy is rather an inversion of the true principle. At present the average sum paid by this department for services rendered is $460 per annum, certainly an exhibit that cannot be compared with by any public department throughout the whole country. However, if we might succeed in keeping up the various departments under our charge at the present rate it will be all that can be done. We have no means to make the necessary repairs to keep the various buildings and grounds in such condition as they ought to be kept, neither will we be able to make such improvements as are suggested by the experience we have collected. Some of these improvements ought not to be delayed any longer. Let me refer here to one of them. The prison discipline, as at present practiced, is far from having the beneficial effect which it ought to have. This is no fault of the officers but of the system. As long as we are compelled to mix up indiscriminately the hardened criminal with the novice, the convict, who is sent to the Penitentiary for a comparatively slight offense with the outlaw who has lost all sense of moral conception, we shall fail to make the institution reformatory or correctional; it will be rather the nursery for criminal education. Added to this, the want of means to establish shops where the convicts could be properly and usefully employed, adds no little to confirming the bad feature which is a peculiarity of the institution on the island, in common with other institutions of this kind.

I have always held that the object of society is not alone to punish the criminal, to make the commission of an offense against society, the violation of a law, odious, but also to reform those that have become the victims of bad habits, temptation, or criminal disposition. If we cannot reform the character of those that are consigned to penal establishments we must give up all hope of ever improving their condition, of restoring them to society as useful members thereof. It were better, then, for them and for society to seclude them for ever, instead of letting them loose again, as so many birds of prey that sooner or later will have to be returned to the cage.

In order to reform them, to correct them, we must teach them the benefits and the beauty of a life of labor and usefulness, of regular habits; we must endeavor to kindle in them the spark of moral consciousness; and this cannot be done without putting them to useful employment, and holding out some encouragement for industry and good behavior. The present way of employment is more like a substitute for it; the convicts are put to work merely to fill out their time; their labor can hardly be called productive, nor of a kind to give satisfaction to the State or to themselves. A proper division of criminals, according to the various degrees of crime which they may have been guilty of can not well be effected without the ability to employ the convicts at various useful occupations, nor can we hope to exercise a reformatory influence on them, and discharge them as better persons, without teaching them a trade, or give them such employment as will not degrade them further, but rather lift them up from the mire in which they have been wallowing.

I cannot doubt that with a knowledge of the real condition of this Department, the money required for its proper administration will be provided by the Board of Apportionment. The administration of charities is certainly the last place which the people of New-York wish to be stinted from a desire of practicing a false economy, which in reality will prove the contrary.

MYER STERN, Commissioner.

Statement Showing Average Salary Paid Employes Department of Public Charities and Correction.

Institution.	No. of employes.	Annual salary.
Commissioners	3	$16,500 00
Central Office	13	16,790 00
Out-door Poor Department	16	17,100 00
District physicians	4	2,970 00
Out-door poor Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	4	2,600 00
Central Office stable	7	6,420 00
City Prisons	36	31,688 00
Free Labor Bureau	5	2,720 00
Bellevue Hospital	86	24,050 00
Park Reception Hospital	13	6,010 50
Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital	7	2,940 00
Ambulance Corps	7	3,428 00
General Drug Department	3	2,360 00
Small-pox Hospital and steamer Fidelity	6	3,324 00
Steam-boat Department	6	5,920 00
Charity Hospital	60	18,984 00
Small-pox and Fever Hospital	6	1,564 00
Penitentiary	60	41,563 00
Almshouse	10	4,130 00
Incurable Hospital	3	396 00
Asylum for Indigent Blind	3	576 00
Bakery	2	1,308 00
Store department	11	5,560 00
Workhouse	15	9,982 00
Lunatic Asylum	53	16,510 00
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital	7	1,784 00
Inebriate Asylum	12	4,320 00
Insane Asylum	44	15,982 00
Randall's Island Nursery	22	7,208 00
Randall's Island Hospital	38	10,868 00
Infant's Hospital	23	7,002 00
Industrial School	9	5,810 00
Convalescent Hospital	8	2,214 00
School Ship Mercury	17	13,140 00
Board of Infants	88	12,499 20
Total	708	$326,280 70

Average salary paid each employe per annum, $460.

TESTIMONIAL TO POLICE COMMISSIONER VOORHIS.

Commissioner John R. Voorhis, late member of the Excise Board, was yesterday the recipient of a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a set of complimentary resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed, from the employes of the Excise Department, as a token of their esteem and regard. Immediately after the close of the routine business of the department, at 3 o'clock, a meeting of the clerical staff and other employes was held, at which a committee of two was appointed to wait on Mr. Voorhis, at the Police Central Office, and request his attendance at the room of the board. On the arrival of the committee with Mr. Voorhis, that gentleman was warmly greeted by his late colleague, Mr. Marshall, and all present. Chief Clerk A. G. Crowell, as Chairman, then stepped forward, and addressed Mr. Voorhis in the following terms:

"As Chief Clerk of the Board of Excise, I was selected at a meeting of my fellow employes to present you with this testimonial as a token of our regard and esteem for you as a man and an officer. Our friendly intercourse, which has endeared you to us will ever remain a pleasant recollection with us, and, trusting that those friendly relations will continue, we beg that you will accept this testimonial from the employes of the Board of Excise in the spirit in which it is given."

Mr. Voorhis, in accepting, expressed himself as agreeably surprised and unable to express the emotion which animated his heart at so unexpected a manifestation. Why he should have thus been honored he left for them to form an opinion, for he was not aware that he had earned such regard. In the performance of his duties as Excise Commissioner he had but one motive, and that was to discharge his duty faithfully. In the official intercourse with his late co-workers of the Excise Department he had always felt proud of their assistance, and confidence in their unselfish desire to promote the interests of the cause intrusted to them. His colleagues of the board, he said, had on a former occasion expressed their opinion of him in resolutions adopted by them, for which he begged to thank them.

Mr. Marshall remarked that he had been connected with public affairs for thirty-five years, but during that time had never associated with a man who had stood higher in his esteem than his late associate, Mr. Voorhis. Actuated by no political prejudices, he knew him to be always bold, fearless, and indefatigable in the discharge of his duty. The board, while he was a member, was of but one opinion, and its sole object was to look after the best interests of humanity and the Government; and in that effort it was partially successful in doing away with nearly 2,500 disreputable rum shops.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a summary of the business transacted by Surrogate Veeder during the past week:

Wills Proved—Court Lake, Jr., of the town of Gravesend; Jane Lot, of the town of New Lots; Augustus Cook, Hannah Hansell, Lewis Francis, Susanna Schanfel, John George Fuchs, Joseph Buttell, Thomas Harlan, Antoine M. Blinval, Thomas P. Kerney, Eliza Ann Cole, Jacob Schmitt, Isaac Goold, Henry A. Graef, John Edwards, Rudolph W. B. Wolde, William H. Hunniford, Sarah Bennett, Edward Helmg, Henry Deis, Frederike Mangels, and Catharine Lynch, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Sarah Anderson, Margaret Anderson, and Elizabeth Anderson, were granted to John Taylor; of Andrew B. Smith, John T. Smith, Emma L. Smith, and Robert L. Smith, to George B. Smith; of Johanetta A. Stopf, Catharine Stopf, Christian Stopf, and Amelia Stopf, to John Freitag, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: George Verity, of the town of Flatbush; Peter Nelson, John Mullov, Thomas Rodel, John McLaughlin, Julius Stesch, Eliza Cother, Andrew B. Smith, Mark Glynn, Anna Schreiber, Sarah A. Westlake, John G. Tully, Oliver Langan, Geo. W. Westlake, all of the City of Brooklyn.

In the will of Joseph Buttell appear the following charitable bequests: $10,000 to the Selectmen of the town of Norfolk, Litchfield, Conn., the income to be applied for the relief of the inhabitants pro tanto from taxation; $10,000 to the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Conn.; $10,000 to the New-York Hospital; $5,000 to the colored orphans at Carmansville, N. Y.; $5,000 to the Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, and Indigent Females; $10,000 to the Middlebury College, Vt.; $50,000 to Yale College, State of Connecticut.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the convicts removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Day and Coughlin: Henry Supple, burglary, one year; John S. Gunning, grand larceny, one year; Otto Fanningsworth, grand larceny, two years and six months; Frank Taylor, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Figlein, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Bates, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Lamb, grand larceny, two years and six months; Henry Rice, burglary, two years and six months; Charles Liendeau, grand larceny, five years; Patrick Kelly, grand larceny, five years; Jane Fletcher, grand larceny, four years; Elizabeth Brown, grand larceny, two years; John Gallagher, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Burns, burglary, two years.

THE END OF A STRIKE.

Yesterday the forty-two paviors and laborers who were at work on the Cross-town Railroad, and who were employed at the rate of $2 50 per day, struck work at the instigation of six society men who were among them. They announced to the company that they would not resume their labors for less than $4 50 per day. Orders were immediately given by the company that other men should be employed in their places at the original rates, giving the non-society men who had struck, however, the option of returning if they should see fit to do so. After some hesitation, they concluded to accept the terms, and again went on with their work. The society men retired in disgust.

ROBBED IN A BARBER SHOP.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Clarence Ludlum, a guest at the St. Denis Hotel, entered the barber shop attached to the hotel for the purpose of getting shaved. He hung up his coat on the coat rack and sat down in on of the chairs, while being shaved he saw in the mirror the reflection of a stranger fumbling about his coat, but thinking that the man had made a mistake, he paid no attention to it. After he had been shaved, Mr. Ludlum put his coat on, and then found that a large wallet containing between $700 and $800, had been stolen from his pocket. Detective Woolsey has the case in charge.

IDENTIFICATION OF A MASKED BURGLAR.

Michael Hurley, a well-known burglar and desperado, who was arrested last week by Detectives King and Lyon, on suspicion of having been concerned with the gang of masked burglars in the numerous robberies in the vicinity of this City during last Fall and Winter, has been fully identified. The boatmen who ferried the burglars who robbed the residence of Judge Emott, at New-Rochelle, from that point to Whitestone Dock, L. I., identified Hurley as one of the party. The accused was taken to White Plains by Detective King yesterday, and lodged in jail there to await trial.

A SUSPECTED MURDERER DISCHARGED.

James Kelly, the tramp, who was arrested on Thursday on suspicion of being the man who, on the 31st ult., assaulted and killed Constable Basquet, of the Mounted Police force, by striking him on the head with a shovel, as fully reported in THE TIMES, was discharged yesterday. Superintendent Walling received a despatch from Acting Sergt. Kehoe, of Montreal, informing him that Cop. Deery, the man who killed the constable, had been arrested and lodged in jail in Montreal.

A PEACH PEDDLER IN TROUBLE.

William Burke, of No. 64 Downing street, was charged yesterday, before Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Patrick Fitzpatrick, of No. 207 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, with stealing a horse and wagon from him. The wagon and Burke were found in Varick street. The prisoner said he was employed by Fitzpatrick to peddle peaches for him. This the latter denied. Burke was held in $500 bail for trial.

THREATENING TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.

Officer O'Neill, of the Eighth Precinct, saw John Carney standing on the corner of Greene street and Broome on Friday night. He ordered him away, but Carney refused, when the Officer pushed him and threatened to arrest him. Carney then drew a revolver and pointed it at the officer, who at once arrested him. Carney was held in bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A young man named George Lee was held for examination at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of carrying burglarious tools. He had in his possession two billets of wood and a piece of tarred rope, which are now being used by professional burglars for removing iron bars from basement windows. Four houses in Harlem were robbed by this method last week and a large quantity of silverware and other property stolen.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer left his office yesterday at three o'clock for an excursion down the Bay in the Police boat Seneca. He was accompanied by Commissioner Matsell......Alderman Monheimer is said to be lying dangerously ill of fever......Marshal Conklin issued seventy-five licenses last week, for which he received $412.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,930 persons last week.

Yesterday nine steamers sailed from this port for Europe.

Racing between the boats of the rival companies, the Morrisania and Harlem, has again been commenced in the East River.

The steam-ships Britannic and America, which left this port for Europe yesterday, took out 50,100 letters and 75 bags of papers.

Etta Joslyn, aged three years, fell out of a third-story window of her parents' residence, No. 31 Union square, last evening, and sustained serious injuries.

Yesterday Philip Conlon, who stole Vermont Railroad tickets of the value of $90 at the Grand Central Hotel, gave bail in the District Attorney's Office in the sum of $1,500.

Yesterday the first bale of the new crop of Alabama cotton was sold at auction in front of the Cotton Exchange, at twenty-four cents per pound. It was classed low middling.

Edward Murphy, aged seventeen, of No. 27 Roosevelt street, accidentally fell from a cart at Pier No. 27, East River, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Patrick Brady, aged forty-one, of No. 11 Christopher street, fell overboard yesterday at Pier No. 52 North River, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Masters, of the Ninth Precinct.

A boat race was to have come off last evening at the Battery between the officers of the First and Thirty-second Precincts. The men of the latter station did not put in an appearance and the race was postponed.

Officer Berns, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Henry Emmett, of No. 69 Stanton street, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a policy-shop at the above number. He was held for examination by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court.

During the week ending at noon yesterday there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 722 deaths, 523 births, and 111 marriages, being an increase of 1 death and a decrease of 1 birth and 48 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Jeremiah Tilman, thirty years of age, was found yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 29 Greenwich street, unconscious from an overdose of morphine, which he was in the habit of taking to cure insomnia. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

A new line of steamers is to be established between New-York and Yonkers. The pioneer steamer of the line, the Sappho, has already been placed on the route, and makes two trips each way daily, stopping at Manhattanville and Carmansville each way.

Joseph Fogerty, aged thirty-two, of No. 75 Cherry street, while at work on the steam-ship Euterpe, at Pier No. 20 North River, yesterday afternoon, was struck on the head by an iron tub attached to a hoisting tackle, and had his skull fractured.

Rosanna Reschubar, aged fifty, was terribly burned about the body and lower limbs by her dress taking fire from the stove, at her residence, in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The woman was cared for at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

Yesterday George Renn was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions for an assault on Officer O'Hearn, of the Sixth Precinct. He gave as an excuse that he was intoxicated at the time. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $250.

We have received $12 from "Paul South's Hotel, Adirondacks," for the Sick Children's Fund. The money has been sent to the Master of St. John's Guild. We have received $10 from "M. and J. W." and $21 from "the guests of the Larkin House, Watch Hill, R. I.," for the Children's Fund.

On Friday evening Charles Howard sneaked into the room of Annette Stadepper, No. 241 Wooster street, while she was out, and stole her watch, chain, and bracelets, valued at $170. He was arrested, and yesterday Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

At No. 1 Avenue B, last evening, the Houston Republican Association of the Eleventh Ward was organized. The following officers were chosen: President, David Kohn; Vice President, Samuel Rauch; Treasurer, Leopold Zimmerman, Secretary, Emanuel M. Friend; Sergeant at Arms, Samuel Sondheim.

Yesterday the picnic of Typographical Union No. 6 was held at Sulzer's East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-fourth street. About 3,000 of the members were present and took part in the pleasures of the day. Delegations from other unions, from Albany and Boston and other cities assisted at the fête. The music was furnished by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

Yesterday F. W. A. Kiepe, of Newark, was arrested in civil process on complaint of Benjamin K. Peebles, of this City. The complainant alleges that during the present year he has sent to Kiepe, to be sold on commission, goods to the value of $16,000, and that he has failed to account to him for the amount of $1,200. Kiepe was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,500 bail.

The match for the *Turf, Field and Farm* challence at Creedmoor, Long Island, did not take place yesterday. The announcement that it would be contested was premature. A number of marksmen visited the range for the purpose of taking part in the competition, but being disappointed in that instance, practiced at the several distances during the day. The Superintendent of the range, Mr. C. E. Bostwick, had made all the necessary preparations for the match, and had engaged and stationed his markers for the occasion. The match will take place next Saturday at 3 P. M.

LONG ISLAND.

A grove or camp-meeting of Methodists will be commenced at Lake Grove, near the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Ronkonkoma, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., and continue over the Sunday following.

Peter Klein, while unloading ice at the Whitestone Dock, on Friday night, fell overboard and was drowned. He slipped off a platform, struck his head on a bolt in the side of the vessel, and is supposed to have been stunned.

The Port Jefferson express train on the Long Island Railroad, bound east on Friday evening, was delayed at Smithtown all night, heavy rains having washed sand on the track to the depth of two or three feet in a deep cut in the vicinity. The train was not cleared until 6 o'clock in the morning, and about 100 passengers passed the night in the cars.

The party of sailors who robbed Mr. Siebeck, of Hunter's Point, on Friday morning, and then brutally beat him, were arrested yesterday by Detective Moran and Officer Ward. They gave their names as George Conway, of the bark Snow Queen; George Dunn, of the bark Grace, and William Dow, a cooper, residing in Hunter's Point. They were all committed to jail to await the result of Mr. Siebeck's injuries.

Yesterday afternoon as a large force of men in Lalance & Grosjean's manufactory, at Woodhaven, under the superintendence of Jules Chaumont, were engaged in removing machinery from one building to another, there was a sudden crash, and the building was shaken to its foundation. It was soon ascertained that a number of planing-lathes had fallen, and that several of the workmen had received severe injuries, though none of them, fortunately, of a fatal character. It appears that the machinery had been left in an insecure condition, and Mr. Chaumont is blamed for carelessness in the matter.

On Friday afternoon a sail-boat with a boy in it was capsized by a squall in Jamaica Bay, about a half-mile from the Rockaway shore. Mrs. Capt. George Lewis saw the occurrence from her residence and gave the alarm. No man could be found in the vicinity, however, and Mrs. Lewis herself waded out to a boat that lay some distance from the shore, and getting into it rowed out to the rescue of the lad, who by this time had gained a position on the top of the overturned boat, and was exercising his lungs vigorously. She succeeded in reaching him after a hard pull, and got him safely ashore. He proved to be the son of Capt. Henry Wanser, of Westville, and about fourteen years old.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An effort is now being made at Yonkers to give the poor children of that young city a free picnic excursion at Excelsior Grove.

Mr. Thompson, proprietor or manager of Spring Hill Grove, Yonkers, has been fined $140 for violating the city ordinance.

Ann Hasson, a widow, of Port Chester, aged about sixty-five to sixty-eight years, while crossing the track of the New-Haven Railroad, East Port Chester, was struck and instantly killed by a train.

A Republican District Convention was held at White Plains yesterday, for the purpose of electing delegates to the approaching State and Congressional Conventions. Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, Hon. Amherst Wight, Jr., and D. Ogden Bradley were chosen to represent the district in the State Convention. James H. Moran, Charles J. Nordquist, G. W. Davenport, James Hopkins, and Joseph Barrett, delegates to the Congressional Convention.

STATEN ISLAND.

The United States revenue steamer Richard Rush, Capt. Rivington, is now lying at anchor off Tompkinsville Landing. She is intended for the California station, and is awaiting orders. Her officers say they expect to sail about the 1st of September.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the store of John Gonoud, at Eltingville Corners, was broken into and robbed of $30 in money and a quantity of whisky. The burglars gained an entrance by cutting a hole through the back door and removing a bolt. Mr. Genoud was alarmed just in time to see his unwelcome visitors beating a retreat.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Republican Convention has called the primaries for Monday evening, Aug. 24.

The West Orange Township Committee have been petitioned to establish a public square in front of St. Mark's Church.

Mr. Benzer, who committed suicide in Elizabeth on Friday, will be buried from St. Michael's Church in that city to-day.

The Plasterers' Union, of Jersey City, who have been working for some time past on the eight-hour system, have decided to put in ten hours daily.

The employes of the Jersey City Ferry will play the employes of the Hoboken Ferry a return game of base-ball at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Wednesday next.

The local taxes in West Hoboken are: For Police, $500; roads, $2,500; judgments, $1,000; gas, $1,500; fire, $2,500; war bonds and interest, $2,840; incidentals, 15 per cent.

Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D., of Chicago, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Church of the Redeemer, of Newark, rendered vacant by the recent death of Rev. Dr. Bartholomew.

Michael Rathbone was assaulted in Jersey City on Friday evening with a slung-shot and badly beaten by James O'Connor, whom he had refused to treat. A warrant was issued for O'Connor's arrest.

The Union and Pacific Clubs of Hoboken played a game on the Elysian Fields yesterday, which resulted in a victory for the Unions by a score of twenty-five to thirteen. The game was called on the fifth innings on account of darkness

Thomas Dooley, employed as watchman on the ice-boxes lying at the Newark street docks, in Hoboken, fell from one of the boats yesterday morning and was drowned. The body was recovered, and County Physician Stout gave a permit for burial.

Albert Elphinstone, a Scotch tailor and recluse, living at the corner of Grand and Greene streets, Jersey City, left his home a week ago, and has not since been seen. He left a large part of his wearing apparel behind him, and suspicions are entertained that some ill has befallen him.

Capt. John Lester, a pilot engaged on one of the Hoboken ferry-boats, and living with his wife in Hoboken, left home suddenly in the early part of the past week. It is said that besides his Hoboken wife he has one living in the West. Detectives from that section of the country were looking for him, and that fact coming to his ears, he fled.

Rev. George W. Corrigan, the younger brother of Rev. Bishop Corrigan, was ordained to the priesthood yesterday morning at Seton Hall College, in South Orange, N. J. Bishop Corrigan celebrated mass, Rev. Father Messner acting as Master of Ceremonies. The Bishop also administered the Sacrament, and Father Messner was sponser for the recipient.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco, &c.—For San Francisco—G. Bell and wife, Mrs. Charlotta Kleinhams, Miss Annie Schmidt, Mrs. Vollmer, child and infant, Mrs. Caroline Ludwig, Capt. Edgar Wakeman, Mary Commn. Mrs. Halloran, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss C. Willfarmer, Geo. T. Luther and wife, John A. Rigney, Lewis Furmin, F. Kurtzner, Mr. Hathaway and wife, Daniel McLeod, wife, two daughters, and five children, A. Bennett, G. W. Haight, Mrs. Annie Dipple, C. R. Dempster, L. Strandinger, Paul Rossiter, S. B. Leedy, Mrs. Parris and daughter, Capt. J. A. Jackson and wife, Richard M. Pray, T. F. Tone, Miss A. Tonigket, F. A. Goddard and wife, J. E. Baldwin, David Lindenbom, Nathaniel Taylor, Mrs. Martel and two infants, A. E. Merrill and wife, Mr. Clarke and wife, A. A. Merrick, L. P. Delan, W. Auling and wife, Dr. Bailey, Miss Mary Kennelly, Mr. Klingeman, Mrs. Helm, Mrs. M. B. Brown, daughter, and servant, Miss Augusta C. Nourse, Walter Brown, Geo. Ames, Abraham Baldwin, Miss Clara Baldwin, Mrs. S. D. Call, J. W. Blake, wife, and child, W. H. Sackett, M. M. Bascomb, James Lyle, C. Davison and wife, Miss Sarah Deboles, E. B. Colwell, Miss F. M. Colwell, A. H. Wannell and wife, J. Clark, W. Littleboy, Rev. John Gartenbier, wife, and family, Capt. Alex. M. Smith, R. H. Keeler, Mrs. L. E. L. Forbes, Robert Roper, C. C. Niebuhr, and large number in steerage, and full cargo of freight. For Aspinwall, Central America, and South Pacific Ports.—Mrs. Jos. Swarts and two children, Gen. F. T. Salazan, Miss Isabel Rendow, Mr. Schuber, Miss Schuber, S. D. Munsell, John Smith, Jas. Kenney, J. W. Donnely, Miss Sibell, A. Cannesa, L. Plata.

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.—Capt. McLaughlin, Mrs. McLaughlin, S. N. Moodie, W. J. Woodhouse, H. Kohn, D. Lawson, Mrs. Lawson, Leslie Combs, Jr., Mrs. Lester and infant, W. W. Sabin, Mrs. Sabin, Miss A. O. Toole, Wm. H. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Horace Phillips, Col. J. T. Dodge, J. F. Sterling, S. Bendit, Miss Susie E. Wade, Miss Anna A. Rice, Geo. A. Stearns, Mrs. Stearns and child, John Edgell, A. R. Searles, J. Lyons, Col. H. Fuller, J. R. McPherson, Dr. Daniel Toffey, Wm. H. Beers, H. D. Bennett, S. D. Fairchild, Henry C. Bowen, Geo. M. Downes, Peter Denniston, Mrs. Denniston and infant, S. O. Pruzzo, Mrs. Pruzzo, E. A. Sothern, Chas. Fullington, Lytton Sothern, Master Edward Sothern, Thos. Neely, John McGrau, Mrs. Hawls, Miss Fannie M. Gerard, Dr. Walter Cary, Charles Cary, Trumbull Cary, Mrs. Cary, H. K. Winslow, A. W. Harrison, J. Durand, L. L. Gans, E. L. Cowles, E. Hawkins, J. R. Lucie, Isaac Cook, Theo. Kolischer, Robt. Fellner, Lieut. Fife, James A. Richmond, John F. Maxfield, M. J. Fleck, Mrs. Fleck, A. Morales, J. H. Talmadge, Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Rev. Jas. A. Princen, C. C. Bradley, Lieut. E. K. Webster, W. Thomson, Major C. A. Trygger, Mrs. E. More and servant, Miss E. A. Gunning, Mr. Merino, E. Cassell, H. B. Hyde, Jr., J. C. O'Connor Mrs. A. Moll, J. Cakell.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Whittier, William Bluck and son, Mrs. John Bluck, C. Turver, R. J. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe, W. Thornley, Mr. Mac Andrew, Geo. Smythe, Mrs. C. B. Hawley, Mrs. T. S. Smytho, Mrs. Delony, Mrs. Dunbar O'Neill and child, Mrs. M. D. Gunnison, Miss Maria Gunnison, F. Lawrence, Dr. Geo. Robinson, Dr. Snoughton, Mrs. Heilig, Miss Robinson, Barnet Phillips, Peel Deane, Mrs. Sykes, Miss Mozschisker, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, J. W. Bushong, Orlando J. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Bishop, Mrs. M. Greenip, Dr. Samuel Lynes, Mrs. Lynes, Miss Emily Lynes, Master Charles Lynes, Master Samuel Lynes, Charles Sherry.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Mr. Ketcham and family, Mr. Curtis and daughter, Miss Tallman, Robert Armstrong, S. Armstrong, R. Campbell, Wm. Charlesworth, Wm. Smith, Willie Edwin and wife, Wm. F. Niedinghaus, John F. Marshall, John Bryer and wife, W. F. Williams, W. H. Fenis, C. E. Coon, Rev. Jas. McGill, Rev. E. M. Henessey, Rev. Jas. Bolands, F. R. Blake, Rev. Wm. Crane, F. H. Stanard, G. Levy, Miss Mary Evans, D. Donald, Hugh Coffee, Jas. Holmes, Wm. Greenfield, Rev. R. Threkwell, F. Westing, C. Sidney Thomson, Patrick Maloney.

In steam ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—T. Pearson, J. T. Rossignal, G. P. Wood, M. Culliman, Thos. McKinnon, Chas. Sparks and wife, Geo. H. Plasance, T. Haemmerle, Isaac Mayers. Henry Ogeman, John Battle, E. Deville, J. Lindsay, T. A. Rogers, Mrs. P. Tuberdy, infant and two children, Mrs. J. C. McKibbon, Mrs. H. McKinnon, Lewis Wells, T. A. Lips, Mrs. Elizabeth Frial, F. Davidson, A. Randall, John J. Brown, Sigmond Waddlebunn, Mrs. Ann Ryan and child.

In steam-ship Elysia, for Glasgow.—Rev. A. Bezjeau, D. E. Johnson, Rev. D. Arthur, Geo. Stewart, D. W. MacDonald, Miss Fanny Greer, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Rev. Americus Feeder and lady, Miss Milne, Henry Shaw, Andrew Carstensen, Arthur W. Foster, Benjamin Laborer, Gen. Von Steinvehr, Richard S. Staples, Mrs. Sarah Hawkins, Mrs. Jas. Hawkins, James Budd, Mrs. Hatton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:11 | Sun sets.....6:56 | Moon sets..9:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:26 | Gov. Island.11:15 | Hell Gate..1:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Colon, Dow, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; G. W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon: San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston; James W. Quintard & Co.: Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C. Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, &c., Clark & Seaman; Tomas, (Span.,) Rosanz, Liverpool, for orders, R. J. Cortis; Vindicator, Martin, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Sampson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Reunion, Emerson, Buenos Ayres, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Cluster, Brown, Lisbon, Jed. Frye & Co.; Philip Fitzpatrick, Phelan, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Papa De Rossi, (Ital.,) Rossi, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Maria Bolla, (Ital.,) Drago, London Slocovich & Co.; Ravenbourne, Unversagt, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Trafalgar, (Br.,) Smith, Hull (Eng.) for orders, Geo. F. Bailey; Holmestrand, (Nor.,) Boe, Bristol, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Mary D. Packer, Holloway, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Sator, (Aust.,) Premuda, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Hobbs, Pictou, N. S., Bird, Perkins & Job; Redowa, Wallace, Brunswick, Ga., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Gem, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Winfield, Bibber, Aspinwall, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Nicolaus, (Ger.,) Berg, Danzig for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Panchito, (Span.,) Cabot, Gibraltar or orders, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schooners Aerolite, (Br.,) Bandreau, Yarmouth, N. S., D. R. De Wolfe; Maria Louisa, Evarts, Hartford, H. W. Jackson & Son; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Scott King, Bradford, Aux Cayes for orders, A. Nones & Co.; Watchful, Gill, Bristol and Newport, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Grace Darling, Hamilton, Portland, Me., C. L. Hatch; Chingarora, Jackson, Norfolk, I. R. Staples; S. P. Hall, Turner, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ray.

Sloop Home, Mullin, Hartford.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen Aug. 1 and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and 71 cabin and 215 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had heavy westerly and southerly gales, with high sea, the entire passage. Aug. 6, lat. 50, lon. 14 27, passed ship Arlington, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.; 14th, lat. 41 36, lon. 65 44, passed bark Auguste, (of Bremen,) bound W.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Port Glasgow,) Fullerton, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Was 10 ds. beating down the channel, and had light westerly winds and fog the entire passage; July 17, lat. 51, lon. 27, spoke ship St. Petersburg (Norw.) from Dunkirk for New-York.

Ship Seminole, Marsh, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Aug. 2, lat. 44 28, lon. 47, exchanged signals with ship Richard III., bound east; 12th, lat. 40, lon. 67, spoke brig Sabinas, from Picton, for Providence.

Ship Ontario, Patterson, London and Isle of Wight July 2, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had light, variable winds and dense fogs most of the passage.

Bark Wild Hunter, (of Boston,) Howard, Havre 53 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage; Aug. 14 off Nantucket Shoals, spoke ship Jupiter, (Ger.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Bark Constance, (Aust.,) Hareglich, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Aug. 14, lat. 40, lon. 70, spoke a Norwegian bark, from Bristol, for New-York, showing signal letters H. G. R. M.

Bark Mindet, (Norw.,) Beck, Bristol July 4, in ballast, to order.

Bark Piskataqua, (Br.,) Scott, Santos 40 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Don Jacinto, Gresden, Portland 7 ds., in ballast to James Henry.

Brig Wm. Dobson, (Br.,) Buck, Rockland, 9 ds., with stone to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Brig J. C. Kennedy, (of Providence,) Hughes, Seville, 38 ds., with cork to order; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.; will discharge at Perth Amboy.

Brig Emma Dean, (of St. Kitts,) Plummer, Curacoa, 17 ds., with coffee, &c., to Theo. Foulks.

Brig Grace Kelly, (Br.,) Kirkham, St. Pierre, Mart., 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to order.

Brig Chanito, (Span.,) Mir, Cardenas 14 ds., in ballast to E. Puig & Co.

Brig Etta Whittemore, (of Machias,) Trott, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Master.

Schr. Statesman, Wilcox, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Mary A. Harmon, Mohlman, Hillsboro, N. B., 21 ds., via Providence, with plaster to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry Bushman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Crane, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Martha May, Davis, Riverhead.

Schr. M. A. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. B. Darling, Ferris, Pawtucket.

Schr. Minnehaha, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hinckley, Nantucket.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, New-London.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. P. Cowperthwaite, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marion Draper, Bailey, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Kate Walker, Eastman, Boston.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Sturges, Boston.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Menakee, McClintock, Boston.

Schr. Wm Gillum, McCarthy, Boston.

Schr. Silver Spray, Boston.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Boston.

Schr. R. H. Huntly, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Belle, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. C. B. Wood, Wood, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Barrett, Micperson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline Kienzle, Higbee, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sallie Godfrey, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Crosbie, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pacific, Perry, Two Rivers, N. S., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Henry, Nash, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Geo. Osborn, Jones, Rockland, for Norfolk.

Schr. Maggie Hauhen, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silva, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Dayton, Stony Brook.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. J. H. Burdett, Gardner, Somerset.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Sanwich.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Norwich.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Keane, Nantucket.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, Curtis, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. Pointer, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Anadir, Thomas, Brookhaven.

Schr. Prudence, Halsey, Fall Fiver.

Schr. M. A. Hammond, ——, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Watchman, Wooster, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Heller, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Exebec, Shropshire, New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Clark, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia Ann, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Strickland, Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. St. John, Parson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. S. Sturges, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Iris, Pierce, Providence.

Schr. Chas. Comery, Cramer, Providence.

Schr. Alabama, Seavey, Providence.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Mason, Providence.

Schr. Haze, Martin, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Dodge, Providence.

Schr. L. L. Hamlin, Velsor, Providence.

Schr. Emigrant, McClusky, Providence.

Schr. Express, Wass, Providence.

Schr. Constitution, Young, Providence.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Bryant, Providence.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Providence.

Schr. Joseph, Marsh, Salem, Providence.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. W. H. Van Name, Holmes, Newport.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Hawkins, Newport.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Lord, Somerset.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. N. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship America, for Bremen; Elysia, for Glasgow; Britannic, City of Montreal, and Spain, for Liverpool; Colon, for Aspinwall; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; Hudson and Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; Alexandria, for Glasgow; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; barks Grace, for Hamburg; Norsk Flag, for Havre; brigs Nicolaus, for Dantzic; Nereus, for Pemambuco; John Welsh, Jr., for Philadelphia; schr. Sunbeam, for Wilmington.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15.—Arr. steamer William Woodward, from New-York; bark Kate Burrill, from Dublin.

Cld. steamers Saragossa, for Savannah; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; S. J. Cochran, for Newbern; bark Polijola, for Rotterdam; brigs E. A. Barnard, for Tampico; Kildare, for Liverpool, N. S.; schrs. Z. Steelman, for Bermuda; Melvin, for Newbern; Minnie G. Loud, for Marseilles; Ogeeche, for Beaufort, N. C.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Arr. steamer Aries, Whelden, from Philadelphia; bark Neptune, Beal, from Cienfuegos; brig Helen Furbish, from Savannah; schrs. Mattie M. Crowell, Weaver, from Georgetown, D. C.; L. and M. Knowles, Knowles, from do.; Charles W. Holt, Delay, from do.; Speedaway, Coffin, from Alexandria; Alfred W. Fish, Kelley, from Baltimore; Henry Norwell, Burgess, from do.; Hattie Baker, Crowell, from do.; Thomas G. Smith, Lake; Frank B. Cotton, Robinson; Charles E. Paige, Healey; Katie G. Robinson, Cotton, and Sallie M. Steelman, Steelman, from Philadelphia; Lizzie B. Gregg, Anderson, from Weehawken; Francis Edwards, West, from do.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—Arr. brig Salistas, Patridge, from Liverpool; schrs. Elwood Burton, Jarvis, from Georgetown, D. C.; Boston, Hallett, from do.; Belle Hardy, Kelly, from Baltimore; John S. Lee, Van Gilden; Sallie Mair, Powell; Elvie Davis, Haskill; Babel H. Irons, Hubbard; B. L. Shearman, Phinney, and R. H. Shannon, Wilson, from Philadelphia; Ella Hodsden, Nickerson; L. A. Boardman, Norwood; Carrie Heyer, Poland, from Weehawken; Roamer, Fross, from Port Johnson; Czar, Hammond, from Hoboken.

Cld. steamers Norman, Boggs, for Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, for New-York; bark Taria Topan, Hawthorne, for Zanzebas; brigs Nebo, (Br.,) Lewis, for Surinam; Grace Lothrop, Atwood, for Hayti; Haze, Roberts, for Brunswick, Ga.; schooners Olive Waynard, Hutchins, for Charlottetown, P. E. J.; Eddie, Waters, Bemis, for Richmond, Va.; and John Kelso, Kelso, for New-York.

Sld. steamers Parthia, John Hopkins and Norman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Flag, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 15.—Passed in for Richmond, bark Brazalina, from New-York; brig Sullivan, from Boston; bark John Williamson, from New-York; brig T. Bishop, from Boston.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 15.—Passed in, barks Marianna VII., from Lisbon; Augusta, from Liverpool; Georgie Kingman, from Belfast; Emerald, from Dublin; brig Sallie, from Nova Scotia.

In the harbor outward bound Reading Steamer No. 3, bark Noe, several brigs, and forty schrs.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Aug. 15.—Passed down Norwegian bark Viranda, for Stettin; steamer Reading, for Boston; schrs. John Strauss, for Boston, Caroline, for Millville. Three schrs. and a bark are coming up.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cld. steamer Western Metropolis, for New-York.

Arr. at the Passes steamer Wilmington, from Baltimore; bark Argus Eye, from Pernambuco.

On the bar, bound in—steamer New-Orleans, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 15.—Cld. schr. R. B. Pecker, Batcheller, for Fernaudina; brig Isaac Carver, for Boston.

Sld. schr. Chas. Moore, Russell, Boston; steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore; Herman Livington, for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—The French flag-ship La Magicienne will leave this port on Monday morning, and the Adonis on Wednesday, both for St. Pierre.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The following vessels sld. for the United States to-day, Lillie Soullard, Rubino, Resolve, Gerda, Regulus, Hermann, Tarifa, Lilian, Industrie, Rbert Boak, and Village Belle.

Arr. out from the United States on the 13th inst., Montreal, Malta, Nancy M., Gustav Adolphe, Ansio, Eldorado, Activ, and Hedwig Sophia.

14th, Ebenezer, Zetland, Fremtad, Salvador, Camogla, John Bryce, and Charles H. Oulton.

15th, Kate Troop, Banquereau, Alfred, Naja, Casinizo C.; and Kepler.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Daisey Boynton, Lawrence, and Amalfi.

The steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, which arr. at Larne on the 10th inst., (not Glasgow, as previously announced,) from New-York, is aground at the former place, but is expected to come off.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 15.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Donan, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York Aug. 5, for Bremen, arr. to night.

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